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CSCE DOCUMENT 'EVIDENCE OF POLITICAL REALISM'

LD042341 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] [CTK correspondent]-- Intensive consultations between all delegations continue here on the eve of the final plenary session of the Madrid meeting of Final Act signatory countries, to ensure a successful conclusion of the meeting and continuation of the Helsinki process of European security and cooperation.

In view of the fact that Malta sticks to its reservations with regard to two or three provisions of the final document, consultations are also taking place here and several other European capitals, especially between neutral and nonaligned countries and Malta, in search of a compromise on the question of security in the Mediterranean. Preparations are under way for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the participating countries.

Ambassador Ilja Hulinsky, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, stressed today that the approach of the socialist countries has been constructive throughout the meeting which, despite attempts by the opponents of the policy of detente and especially the U.S. Administration, proved the viability of the Helsinki process.

Thanks to the delegations of the Warsaw Treaty states, the nonaligned and neutral countries, and most of the West European countries, an atmosphere was created in which it was possible to reach agreement on a final document the aim of which is to reactivate and develop the process of detente, and to extend it from the political also to the military sphere, Ambassador Hulsinky said.

The conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament, provided for in the final document, will be a permanent organ of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Even though the document is the outcome of a necessary compromise, it does not adversely affect in any respect the interests of the countries of the socialist community.

Further development of cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific, and humanitarian spheres, provided for in the final document, should help improve East-West relations while fully respecting the interests of the socialist countries.

The approval of the document by 34 governments is an expression of political realism and confirmation that the Helsinki process has its permanent role to play on the European Continent as an ever more important factor in international relations, the ambassador said.

SUNDIC WEIGHS AIRLINER EFFECT ON INF TALKS

LD051805 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The negotiations on medium-range Euromissiles will be continued in Geneva tomorrow amidst an atmosphere of renewed exacerbation of Soviet-American relations. This is, at the same time, the last chance for the two superpowers to find a way out of the missile impasse before the end of the year.

If they do not succeed in this -- and the changes have been considerably reduced following the incident of the South Korean passenger aircraft over the Soviet Far East -- the United States of America and its European allies will start deploying Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Immediately before the continuation of the Geneva talks, the NATO member countries reviewed Yuriy Andropov's recent initiative on the reduction of missile weapons in Europe. Andropov's proposal was assessed as positive, but nevertheless unacceptable. The assessment is, as can be seen, contradictory and leaves much unsaid. Only two substantial, but also expected, criticisms are directed against Andropov's proposal. The first is that it is unacceptable for the West that the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe should be made equal to the number of missiles that France and Great Britain have together. The second is that the Soviet assent to reduce the number of its missiles by almost one half merely confirms that the Soviet Union still enjoys superiority in comparison with the West.

The NATO pact's reaction to the Soviet initiative is milder than might have been expected, and in addition, does not contain enough points to allow one to conclude how the United States of America will behave during the continuation of the talks. It is an encouraging fact that official Washington, in spite of a veritable flood of accusations against the Soviet Union due to -- as continues to be stubbornly repeated -- the bringing down of the South Korean passenger airliner, has decided not to postpone continuation of the Geneva negotiations, and that it asserts that everything possible will be done to ensure that the two superpowers reach a satisfactory agreement.

The South Korean airliner incident will not, so it seems, affect the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz in Madrid, nor, probably, a number of other contacts between the two superpowers. True, the polemics over the incident of the South Korean airliner still have not calmed down, but at time goes by it is becoming increasingly clear that both the Americans and the Japanese and the crew of the Boeing 747 were aware that the aircraft was in Soviet airspace and that they took no measures to divert it from its dangerous path. However, since no one admits guilt -- and the great powers are not in the habit of doing this even when everything is quite clear -- the Americans and Russians will have to continue to keep up contacts and negotiate, for any other forms of conduct would be very dangerous.

The negotiations over the Euromissiles will in any case be both lengthy and difficult. The Americans will demand much more than Andropov offered, but no one knows who will prevail. Had what happened over the South Korean airliner not taken place -- regardless of whether the tragedy could have been avoided -- the world would have more optimistic expectations for tomorrow's resumption of the Geneva negotiations. True, bargaining time is running out. The great powers have just 4 months left at their disposal. Their responsibility for the fate of the negotiations over the Euromissiles, and thus for the fate of peace in Europe and throughout the world, is all the greater.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED 2 SEP

AU041352 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 4/ATA/ -- On September 2, 1983, the protocol on the goods exchanges and the payments for 1984 between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by Marko Xega, vice minister of foreign trade and for the Korean side by Yi Song-Ok, vice minister of foreign trade. Present at the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade of DPR of Korea, Choe Chong-Kun, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the DPR of Korea, Miltiadh Bode and the members of both delegations.

During its stay in Pyongyang the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Choe Chong-Kun. Present at the meeting was also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania, Miltiadh Bode.

VIETNAMESE LEADERS GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

AU020930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Telegram from Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, Pham van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on SRV National Day]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of your national day, in the name of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey to you, and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, cordial greetings and best wishes.

ALIA GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011052 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tirana, September 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Ramiz Alia has sent the following message to the leader of the September 1st Revolution of the Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"On the occasion of the national day of Libya, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name I convey to you and the friendly Libyan people cordial greetings.

"We wish progress and prosperity to your people and that the friendly relations between the two countries develop constantly."

SOVIET ACTION ON KOREAN PLANE DEFENDED

AU060848 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Violation of International Law" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 6 (BTA) -- The gross attack levelled against the Soviet Union in connection with the disappearance of the South Korean airliner after it has left the Soviet air space requires a sober evaluation of the factual circumstances and the legal consequences proceeding from this, writer Mr Emil Konstantinov, doctor of juridical sciences in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT.

The fact is not denied, says the Bulgarian jurist, that having substantially diverted from the international route, the airliner has flown for two hours over the territory of the Soviet Union. The actions of Soviet intercepters, undertaken in response to the violation, are in complete compliance with the norms of international law, which defends state sovereignty over air space. The airliner which has infringed the air space of the USSR, has been ordered through the well known signals to land. Its suspicious conduct, however, is in contrast with all international regulations for flight -- flying without aeronavigational lights, refusal to react to the Soviet air controllers and disobeying the signals for landing -- these in themselves are sufficient to trigger warning shots.

The known facts speak unambiguously that this has been an act of deliberate violation of the Soviet air space, Mr Emil Konstantinov goes on. The specialists are unanimous -- the technical data of the plane rule out the possibility that it can accidentally divert from the international route. As a confirmation of this the report can be quoted that it has maintained connection with the Japanese air controllers and has reported the navigation apparatuses on board were operating normally.

"That is why the question arises who has programmed this gross violation of the international law and is trying now to reap political dividends from it", reads the commentary of the Bulgarian jurist.

Writes Mr E. Konstantinov: "As is became known, the respective American services have followed closely the entire flight of the South Korean airplane. Nevertheless, they did nothing to make it stop violate the Soviet air space, nor did they try to inform the Soviet authorities about it. And they had plenty of time for both".

"On the other hand, it is well known that under the disguise of civil aviation reconnaissance flights are often carried out. THis year alone American airplanes have violated nine times the Soviet air space in the region of the Kurile Islands. This gives us grounds to assume that the flight of the South Korean airplane has been foreplanned as a provocation, if not as a spying mission. These factual circumstances are posing the issue of the international and moral responsibility of the U.S. Administration, whose bodies have planned and carried out a rude violation of the international law", underlines Mr Emil Konstantinov.

U.S. 'Slanderous Claim'

AU031525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. Administration has approached the UN Security Council with the slanderous claim that that USSR was involved in the disappearance of the identified airplane which deeply violated Soviet airspace.

On this occasion, at a meeting of the UN Security Council, Ovinnikov, USSR representative, declared that the U.S. claim at the UN Security Council is just a cover for an anti-Soviet political gambit developed by the United States, and that the goal of the propaganda spectacle is to present the USSR in a false light.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATES

Delegation Arrives

AU021018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Unions Council, headed by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the council, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, and WFTU chairman, arrived in Sofia today.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

Views Exchanged

AU021548 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 2 (BTA) -- A meeting of the secretariat of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the secretariat of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions began in the capital today.

The two delegations are headed by Mr Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary, and Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks the delegations exchanged views regarding the function, tasks and place of the trade unions in the stage of building up the develcped socialist society. Special importance was attached to the role of the trade unions in fulfillment of the party tasks, of the control functions of the most popular organisation of the workers.

Satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the Bulgarian and Hungarian Trade Unions and their common work in the international trade unionist movement.

It was emphasized that this new form of cooperation the meetings of the secretariats of the Central Councils, was of mutual benefit and offered a possibility for a fruitful exchange of views on the major problems of trade unionist activity.

Talks With Gaspar End

AU031911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] On 3 September in Sofia the meeting of the Secretariats of the Central Councils of the Bulgarian and Hungarian Trade Unions ended. Taking part were Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, and Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the WFTU, and secretary general of the Hungarian Trade Union Central Council.

During the talks the two delegations discussed a broad range of questions related to the trade unions' role and place at the stage of constructing the developed socialist society, in implementing the socioeconomic policy of the party, and in developing socialist democracy, as well as their participation in economy management. Special attention was devoted to the trade unions' role in preserving and strengthening world peace and security.

After the meeting Comrade Petur Dyulgerov made a special statement for Bulgarian radio listeners.

[Begin recording] Regarding its contribution, this meeting introduced significantly new elements in our relations. We placed the discussion of important questions related to our practice and which concern us on a very broad basis. These questions are related to the further development of the trade unions and to increasing the trade unions' contribution to solving complex and major problems, at the present and the future state. This was a sincere and frank dialogue, exactly as comrades, friends, and brothers talk and discuss problems. [end recording]

CPSU CC TRADE, DOMESTIC SERVICES GROUP VISITS

AU042002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] In implementing the plan on cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Aleksandr Tyutyunnikov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department, visited Bulgaria from 29 August to 4 September. At its meeting at the Sofia City BCP Committee and the BCP okrug committees, ministries, and departments, and at its visits to trade and services sites the delegation was briefed on our country's expertise in providing the population with complex services.

The Soviet delegation was received by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on the Standard of Living at the Council of Ministers.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR CEMA MOSCOW SESSION 5 SEP

AU051347 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] On 5 September Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee. The meeting, which takes place on the deputy premier level, begins today. Matters related to the forthcoming October CEMA session in Berlin will be discussed.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA

AU031804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] On 3 September the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Andrey Lukanov that took part in the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in Libya returned to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH AZ-ZU'BI-LED SYRIA DELEGATION

1 Sep Reception

AU020914 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Varna, Sept 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic led by its chairman, Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed conviction that the delegation's visit will mark a new step forward in the relations between Bulgaria and Syria, will provide an impetus to the relations of cooperation and the fraternal ties between the two friendly countries, relations, which are developing in the interests of the two peoples in all spheres of life. This cooperation, this fraternity is a contribution to the struggle for the victory of the just Arab cause, to the strengthening of world peace, said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

He gave a high assessment to the consistent efforts to rally all the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world, to promote the relation of friendship with the world of socialism, with the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Syrian parliamentarians, Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi thanked for the selfless support the Bulgarian people is rendering the just cause of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism.

In a friendly conversation, at which Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, was also present, the significance was emphasized of Bulgaro-Syrian parliamentary relations for the expansion and enrichment of the dynamic cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life.

In reviewing some topical international issues the identical positions were stressed of both Bulgaria and Syria on the problems of the Middle East and for the preservation of peace in the world. A path towards these was revealed now by the latest peace proposals of the Soviet Union which both Bulgaria and Syria fully back.

Palestinian Issue Backed

JN021417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia -- Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov has reiterated his country's firm support for the just struggle waged by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in defense of the Palestinian issue and the usurped Arab rights.

During his meeting yesterday with the People's Assembly delegation, currently visiting Bulgaria under Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi, President Zhivkov said Syria is not alone in the battle and Bulgaria and the socialist countries headed by the USSR will support its struggle.

President Zhivkov added that Syria is now the only force in the region that faces the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab territories and the U.S. hegemony attempts over the region. Addressing the People's Assembly delegation, he said: We consider your cause and struggle against Zionism and U.S. hegemony as our country's urgent cause which we live daily, and one of the great causes that concerns our people.

The Bulgarian president asserted that U.S. attempts to apply the Camp David course, its direct interference in Lebanon, the U.S. determination to entrench its presence there and to interfere in its internal affairs, and its provocations against Syria to launch a new aggressive war against it are futile schemes. Matters are not as simple as the United States thinks.

At the end of the meeting, the Bulgarian State Council Chairman asked Mahmud az-Zu'bi to convey his warm greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad, praising the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and asserting the need for bolstering them in all spheres. He expressed his wish for Syria's continuous success and his hope to visit Syria in the future and meet with President al-Asad.

At the beginning of the meeting, az-Zu'bi conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to President Todor Zhivkov, expressing appreciation for Bulgaria's stance and support for Syria in its just struggle against the enemies of humanity and freedom.

Communique Issued

AU042010 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Joint announcement" on visit of Syrian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council, to Bulgaria issued in Sofia on 4 September]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 4 (BTA) -- A Syrian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from August 28 through September 4, at the invitation of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

The Syrian parliamentary delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and also by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs.

The guests visited many industrial, agricultural and cultural projects in Sofia, and also in the counties of Veliko Turnovo and Varna.

The talks between Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding. With feelings of satisfaction they spoke about the successful development of Bulgaro-Syrian relations and reaffirmed the strivings of the two countries for their further strengthening and expansion in all spheres on a mutually beneficial basis.

The talks touched also on a wide range of topical international issues of mutual interest, Anxiety has been voiced over the sharp worsening of the international situation through the fault of the imperialist forces and in the first place of the United States.

The two parties to the talks gave their unanimous support to the latest Soviet proposals for the prevention of the nuclear arms race.

They have expressed concern also over the growing tensions in the Middle East as a result of the persisting aggressive and expansionist actions and the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territories, over the aggression into Lebanon and the unlimited support the United States is rendering Israel.

They condemned the policy of terror and genocide conducted by the Israeli invader in the occupied Arab territories.

The Bulgarian party to the talks maintains the opinion that Syria is the chief progressive political force in the region opposing the imperialist and the Zionist schemes.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi emphasized that the unjust agreement the United States and Israel imposed on Lebanon impairs the sovereignty and the independence of the country, poses a threat to the security of Syria and the other Arab states in the region and condemned the Israeli preparations and threats of a new aggression against it.

The two parties to the talks stressed that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only after the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and since, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, after recognition is given to the lawful and inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the foundation of an independent state of their own.

The two delegations condemned the attempts of the United States and Israel to force separate, capitulatory agreements upon the Arab states, agreements seeking to thwart the granting of lawful, national rights to the Palestinian Arab people and seeking to remove the Palestine Liberation Organization from the settlement of the Middle East problem.

They stressed that the Arab decisions made at the summit conference in Fez can serve as a foundation for a just settlement of the Middle East problem. In that connection the two countries accentuated the significance of the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union of September 15, 1982 for the achievement of lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Mr Mahmud az-Zu'bi gave a high assessment to the constructive and consistent Bulgarian policy on the Middle East problem and to the selfless and unreserved support Bulgaria renders the Syrian Republic and the Arab peoples in their efforts to do away with the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

The chairman of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic praised also the constructive position of Bulgaria aimed at the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and at converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

4 Sep Departure

AU041622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] On 4 September the delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by its president, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; deputy ministers; National Assembly members; and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Taha al-Khayrat, Syrian ambassador in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON AIRLINER INCIDENT 'HYSTERIA'

LD051247 Prague CTK in English 1032 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- RUDE PRAVO said today that the transparent hysteria stirred by Washington in connection with the disappearance of the South Korean plane and the [word indistinct] of people aboard is designed to foment a new anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign.

In connection with U.S. President Reagan's response, the daily pointed out that he did not hesitate to make statements questioning the credibility of the Soviet Union, completely distorting the Soviet foreign policy and questioning the Soviet side's sincerity in efforts to improve the present international situation. The USA's leader's questioning of the talks with the USSR can be seen as nothing but a misunderstanding of the fundamental fact of the present-day world -- the vital interest of all nations, thus also Americans, in averting confrontation in the nuclear age.

While respecting all accessible facts, everyone must be surprised that a plane equipped with the most modern guidance apparatuses could "by mistake" turn 500 kilometres away from its route for two hours and not react to any signals. Can this be explained otherwise than as a deliberate violation of international law in the interest of someone who is concerned not about "humanism" but hazard? Whom such a hazard serves is quite clear and it can be also gathered from Washington's official reaction, RUDE PRAVO said.

It pointed out that it is not for the first time that the world witnesses extreme reactions by President Reagan, and added that everything is in line with one central scenario designed to deceive the world public. This scenario counts in its consequences with the world being put before the fact of a nuclear war, for which the U.S. and NATO are now preparing. Therefore, socialism and above all the Soviet Union are to be presented to the world public as what President Reagan describes as the "cause of all evil".

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD041108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Commentary by editor Josef Nyvlt]

[Excerpts] 1 September marked the 44th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, a war which brought death to 50 million people. Thus it is logical and appropriate that this day should have become World Peace Day -- a day of massive peace and antiwar demonstrations throughout the world.

The progressive public expected the Soviet Union's serious peace initiatives to be met with an equally serious response in the form of a specific and constructive attitude by the NATO countries, particularly the United States. These expectations, however remain unfulfilled. Instead, a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign has been whipped up over the disappearance of a South Korean airliner. The campaign has fomented all kinds of conjecture and speculation, flooded the newspapers, and deluged the coverage of news agencies, radio and television.

At the head of this campaign -- which is based on the total absence of any facts and padded out with hysterical attacks and threats -- is none other than the U.S. President and his secretary of state.

The remarkable thing, however, is the lightning speed with which U.S. Government officials rushed to point out that this alleged incident must affect the Geneva talks. It is worth noting the smooth precision yet lack of conformity with the truth reflected in the collaboration between the American intelligence service, the government, and the information media in this affair. Not so very long ago, a similar collaboration was seen in the alleged threat to Sweden by Soviet nuclear submarines. At that time Washington realized that some method had to be found to intimidate and silence the peace movement in the Scandinavian countries. That bubble burst just as quickly as it first appeared. In pursuit of its totally absurd political goals, the United States does not hesitate to use every method of theatrical farce! Witness, for example, the recent case of the CIA chief in Turkey who was assassinated by his own colleagues with very precise aims in mind, or the demonstrably prearranged fiasco when the operation to liberate the hostages in Iran went wrong, in the hope that the subsequent wave of nationalism in the United States would pull that country out of its so-called Vietnam syndrome.

The stage managed inflammatory speeches, including the notoriously well-known calls of the most reactionary forces for all negotiations to be scrapped, for the Madrid meeting and the Geneva talks to be broken off, are based on entirely spurious and inadequate arguments, and it is obvious that the people who make speeches of this kind do not realize the implications of their hysterical outbursts.

LEADERS HAIL LIBYAN COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

AU021244 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 31 Aug (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CSSR president, sent Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

On the same occasion, Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Likewise, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the General People's Congress.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR'S DYMSHITS

LD020925 Paague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Hrzan Palace in Prague Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed the further deepening of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the sphere of fuel and power and in the building industry. They exchanged detailed information about intentions regarding the construction of nuclear power stations and about experience in the operation and production of equipment for these important investment projects. They underlined the importance of increasing cooperation in all areas that improve the technical standard of products, save fuel and power, and accelerate investment project construction.

CHNOUPEK TO MADRID FOR CSCE CONFERENCE

LD051935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left for Madrid today at the invitation of the Spanish Government. There, between 7 and 9 September, he will attend the meeting of foreign ministers of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

INDRA RECEIVES AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD051335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] An Austrian parliamentary delegation, led by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council of the Austrian Parliament, arrived today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, which was bedecked with the state flags of the two countries, the Austrian MP's were welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and also by Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and by other officials.

DAILY ON DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU021434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Prague, 31 Aug (CTK) -- The talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, were opened this Wednesday in the Cernin Palace in Prague. They were devoted to bilateral relations and to the topical issues of the current developments in the world, above all in Europe.

The two ministers stated concurrently that Czechoslovak-Danish relations, which have a tradition of many years' standing, represent a good contribution to the development of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The two ministers appraised the political dialogue which is successfully developing, particularly between the two countries' political and economic representatives, and also the fact that good will exists on both sides for continuing this dialogue and for raising its level.

The ministers also devoted their attention to the topics of Czechoslovak-Danish economic cooperation and outlined certain possibilities of deepening them to both sides' advantage. They also discussed a number of interesting suggestions of further enriching the mutual exchange of cultural values.

In negotiating on the international problems, the ministers stated concurrently that, in the recent period the situation has become considerably aggravated and stressed that no other sensible alternative exists than the revival of the process of easing international tension and its further development in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. In this context they welcomed the declaration of the conclusion of the Madrid meeting and its decision to convene a conference on measures for strengthening trust and security and on disarmament in Europe. They spoke in favor of creatively continuing the constructive dialogue between the East and the West, with the aim of removing mutual distrust and achieving palpable results in the sphere of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen expressed appreciation of the proposals contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee as a "sign of willingness to continue the dialogue and the detente process."

Minister Chnoupek briefed his Danish colleague in detail on the draft Treaty on the Nonuse of Military Force and on Preserving Peaceful Relations Between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO States. He proposed a continuation of bilateral, and also multilateral, consultations for discussing all questions connected with concrete negotiations on this treaty.

The ministers stated that despite the differing stands on certain key issues of international life and on the methods for normalizing it, particularly in the sphere of achieving a nuclear arms limitation in Europe, prerequisites exist for a joint search of paths for developing maximum forces for strengthening world peace, international security, and cooperation of all countries without exception on the basis of equal rights.

The negotiations were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in honor of the Danish guest.

It was also attended by Jaroslav Srb, CSSR deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power industry; Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications; and other representatives of our political and public life. The ambassadors of the two countries, Alojz Kusalik and Asgar Rosenstand Hansen, were also present. In the course of the dinner, the two ministers of foreign affairs delivered toasts.

Chnoupek stated that the course of negotiations confirms the proximity of the two sides' opinions on the solution of topical international problems, particularly the burning issues of war and peace. We concurrently state, he said, that in the present aggravated international situation the most important task is to avert a nuclear conflict, preserve worldwide peace, and contribute toward further reviving the detente process. Together with its allies, the CSSR is striving to prevent the solution of this task from being dominated by arms instead of by statesmanlike wisdom. This is testified to by the peace initiatives contained in the Political Declaration adopted at this year's Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, and also by the creative development of these initiatives in the joint statement of the June session of leading state representatives of the seven socialist countries in Moscow.

In his reply, Ellemann-Jensen stressed that the talks have confirmed the value and usefulness of a regular, frank, and thorough dialogue. We of the Danish side consider the true dialogue between the East and West a quite decisive means for creating greater mutual understanding and for strengthening mutual respect, he said.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYA

AU021150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 31 Aug (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, left Prague by air on Wednesday for Tripoli, where it will attend the celebrations for the 14th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TOMASEK LETTER AFFAIR

LD021037 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Dear listeners, you will now hear an interview with Pavel Cerny, deputy director of the Religious Affairs Department of the Czech Ministry of Culture:

In the last few days we have informed you about the new wave of attacks and slanders unleashed by some Western mass media against Czechoslovakia. They have based the campaign on a letter allegedly written by the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. As one would expect, the clear statement made by the cardinal that he has never written, signed or sent any letter, has caused nervousness among the authors of the campaign. The party most badly hurt, the Austrian Catholic press agency KATHPRESS, has reiterated its original story and claimed that the allegation that it had been forged was absurd. Therefore, we have approached a representative of the state administration, Pavel Cerny, with a request for further information. Has there been any further development in this affiar?

[Begin recording] [Cerny] Yesterday I visited the cardinal to inform him about the latest reactions of the Western mass media, including KATHPRESS. The cardinal reiterated his original unequivocal statement and added that neither KATHPRESS nor any other agency was a partner to him.

[Unidentified correspondent] However, the British press agency REUTERS, reporting from Vienna, has carried a story claiming that the Czechoslovak state autnorities allegedly would not allow Cardinal Tomasek to travel to Austria in connection with the forthcoming Catholic day and the visit of Pope John Paul II.

[Cerny] In Vienna [passage indistinct] it has been well known for some time that the cardinal decided not to travel to Austria. As the cardinal told me, he wrote about this to Cardinal Franz Koenig and explained to him his reasons for not going. In a word, he refuses to take any notice of the foreign press speculations because, as he said himself, he is above them.

[Correspondent] One of the goals of the campaign surrounding the cardinal's forged letter has, no doubt, been to damage relations between the leadership of the church and the Czechoslovak state authorities. Do you think that this reflects the intentions of the cardinal himself?

[Cerny] No, I do not. We are in frequent contact with the cardinal and we solve open questions through negotiations. The cardinal has reiterated his personal interest in continuing in this spirit in the future.

[Correspondent] And now the last question. On this occasion, our listeners would like to learn in what atmosphere your interview took place and how the cardinal feels, considering his advanced age and the operation he went through some time ago.

[Cerny] Considering his age, the cardinal is still in pretty good shape. In a conversation he always responds alertly and quickly. However, you will, no doubt, understand that dragging him into such sordid campaigns, as the one we have just witnessed, considerably upsets him and certainly does not improve his health. As usual, our conversation was constructive and businesslike. It was carried out in a spirit of mutual endeavor to understand and overcome everything that prevents normal relations between our state and the Catholic Church. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS CONDUCTED ON ECONOMY

LD020953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] In a follow up of the state-wide aktiv on securing the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Government pertaining to the current state of the national economy, to the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and to securing the plan for 1983, working meetings of the senior workers and officials of the CPCZ, of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, of the Socialist Youth Union, of ministries, production economic units, and important enterprises were held in eight departments today.

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium were present at the following meetings:

Alois Indra at the meeting of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Milos Jakes at the meeting of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Antonin Kapek at the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry; Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the department of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering.

Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno at the Ministry of Fuel and Power; Jindrich Polednik at the Czech Ministry of Trade.

Present at the meetings were also heads of department of the party Central Committee; deputy federal and Czech premiers; and representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech Trade Union Council.

On the basis of speeches by relevant ministers and representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government, those present at the meetings assessed the results achieved in individual departments and discussed concrete measures for securing the conclusions of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and of the Federal Government. In a matter of fact way they dealt with the proceedings of their spheres of work in strengthening the favorable trends in the development of the national economy, and adopted political and organizational measures for the fulfillment of the basic requirement: to maintain the present quicker rate of economic advancement and the attained time advantage in the fulfillment of the planned production volume and in the adjusted work output in the remaining months of this year too, while observing at the same time the set directions for the use of production in export, in the home market, and in investment construction. The meetings stressed that this endeavor ought to be connected at all workplaces with the implementation of the conclusions of the 8th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on the accelerated application of the findings of science and technology in practice.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH HELMUT SCHMIDT

LD051343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday morning Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Helmut Schmidt, deputy chairman of the SPD and former FRG federal chancellor, for a talk in the Council of State building in Berlin's Marx-Engels-Platz.

The exchange of ideas and views centered on current issues in international affairs and relations between the GDR and the FRG. Both men underlined the statement issued in December 1981 during their meeting at Werbellinsee that war must never again emanate from German soil. In this connection Erich Honecker stressed the special responsibility for peace borne by the two German states. In contrast to this position was the striving to station new U.S. nucelar missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic. The realization of these plans would not bring to FRG citizens greater security but rather greater insecurity.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR spared no effort as far as the maintenance of peace was concerned. He recalled the latest constructive proposals submitted by the USSR, which the GDR citizens approved wholeheartedly. He strongly stressed that as long as the stationing of U.S. missiles had not yet begun, an agreement was still possible.

A solution in Geneva in line with the principles of equality and equal security would be in accordance with the vital interests of the people in both German states as well as with those of all peoples of Europe and the world. Everything must be done to ensure that what has been achieved would be retained and further consolidated in accordance with the system of treaties concluded.

Deputy SPD Chairman Helmut Schmidt outlined his position on these issues. He agreed with Erich Honecker that both German states bore great historical responsibility. Helmut Schmidt underlined the FRG's interest in further developing relations between the two German states in line with the system of treaties created together with the Social-Liberal coalition.

Schmidt Leaves for Home

LD051811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- Helmut Schmidt, deputy chairman of the SPD and former FRG chancellor, ended his visit to the GDR this evening and has left for home.

HONECKER ON DEVELOPMENT OF FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD041441 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 4 Sep (DPA) -- According to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, there are still certain possibilities for the further development of relations between the two German states which could be made use of by both sides. During a visit to the stand of the VEBA concern at the Leipzig Fair today, Honecker said that relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR were, on the whole, on the upsurge.

Earlier, the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, had pointed out to Honecker positive signs, such as the resumption this month of the negotiations on a cultural agreement, the continuation of the negotiations on an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and meetings of experts on questions of environmental protection. The Federal Government now wanted to do what was possible. He also expressed the wish for an improvement in tourist and visitor traffic, which should be a firm part of relations. He said that the Federal Government noted with satisfaction that there had been a tangible improvement in dealing with holiday traffic.

Honecker's reply to Braeutigam's remarks was couched in very general tems. He said the GDR was interested in seeing normal development of relations in accordance with the existing treaties. After the 20-minute visit to the VEBA stand, during which Honecker was accompanied by Premier Willi Stoph and other members of the top GDR leadership, Braeutigam told newsmen that Honecker had given no political signals. Braeutigam said that progress in relations was inadequate.

Both Honecker and Braeutigam gave a positive assessment of developments in intra-German trade in the first half of 1983, despite the imbalance to the GDR's disadvantage. Braeutigam said that trade and economic cooperation had developed very favorably in recent years. Honecker described trade in very tense times as a firm basis for stable development in the political area, too.

HONECKER RECEIVES JAPANESE PEACE DELEGATION

LD021152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Spelling of Japanese names as received]

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly talk with Nagasaki mayor Hitoshi Motoshima, who is visiting the GDR. Mayor Motoshima was accompanied by the president of the Nagasaki City Council, Hayashi, and the secretary of the Nagasaki Peace Committee, Matsunaga.

Erich Honecker thanked Mayor Motoshima for his initiative and support in organizing the "Hiroshima-Nagasaki: Warning and Obligation" exhibition, which was well received by the GDR population. Particularly now, when the world is faced with the necessity of preventing a nuclear war, the reminder of the fate of these two unfortunate Japanese cities is of the utmost significance.

The continued arms drive policy, particularly the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, is leading to another round of the nuclear arms race. This further complicates the world situation and increases the danger of war. The GDR and the other socialist states believe that the efforts to counter this trend constitute their most important task.

The most recent proposals by Yuriy Andropov are fully supported by the GDR, Erich Honecker emphasized. The Soviet Union had taken a new initiative to put an end to the nuclear arms spiral and to smooth the path to a mutually acceptable agreement in Geneva.

The GDR is in agreement with all those who, like the citizens of Nagasaki, declared: Never again war. Mankind must not experience a nuclear catastrophe.

Erich Honecker asked his Japanese guest to convey to the citizens of his city his best wishes for a peaceful future and prosperous development.

Mayor Motoshima said that he and his entourage had been deeply impressed by their visit to the GDR, particularly by the firm will for peace among the GDR citizens, as well as the active peace policy of the government.

The president of the GDR Peace Council, Dr Guenther Drefahl; member of the SED Central Committee and Peace Council Presidium, Manfred Feist; and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler took part in the meeting at the State Council offices.

HONECKER ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AU021336 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Greetings Message to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the anniversary of the Libyan 1 September Revolution]

[Text] Berlin, ND -- Distinguished Comrade Al-Qadhdhafi:

It is a pleasure for me to convey to you, distinguished Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people, as well as on my own behalf, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

It is with sympathy that the GDR people are watching the Libyan people's struggle to defend their gains, national independence and sovereignty against the policy of threat and blackmail of the most aggressive imperialist quarters. In the joint struggle for the preservation of world peace and an improvement in the international climate, the peoples of the GDR and of the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah resolutely oppose all efforts of imperialism to exacerbate the international situation and to fan conflicts.

On this basis -- I am convinced of this -- the successful development of our relations which benefit our two countries and peoples will further continue and contribute to the strengthening of the forces of peace and progress.

Distinguished Comrade Qadhdhafi, accept my best wishes for creative vigor, personal well-being, and for successes in your work for the benefit of the Libyan people.

MITTAG, FRG'S KIEP DISCUSS TRADE, U.S. MISSILES

LD042142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig 4 Sep (ADN) -- On Sunday, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received FRG politician Walter Leisler Kiep, CDU executive member, in Leipzig for a talk. Guenter Mittag explained the GDR's basic stance on issues related to the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a new round in the nuclear arms race.

He described the appeal by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the FRG leadership to reconsider its attitude on the question of siting new U.S. nuclear missiles and to work towards a mutually-acceptable solution.

At the same time, Guenter Mittag made it clear that the transformation of FRG territory into a launching pad for U.S. first-strike weapons would create a new situation. If the siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons takes place, then countermeasures would obviously be unavoidable.

Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and secretary of state, took part in the talk.

MITTAG RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S SCHMIDT 4 SEP

LD042159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- On Sunday in Leipzig, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Erich Schmidt, secretary of state in the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Austria, for a talk on the economic relations between the two states between 1983 and 1984.

The two men underlined the progressive development of economic relations between the GDR and Austria and confirmed the full realization of the agreements concluded in the recent period.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the further intensification of economic relations was in the interests and to the advantage of both states and would have a positive effect on the further strengthening of overall relations.

HERRMANN RECEIVES FRG CDU/CSU DELEGATION

LD021216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Friday the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party in the FRG Bundestag, Volker Ruehe, for a talk. At the center of the open exchange of views were questions of the international situation, especially European security, and the development of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Joachim Herrmann said in the talk that in the face of the escalated world situation, the two German states had a special responsibility for securing peace and the prevention of a new round of nuclear arming. Erich Honecker's urgent appeal on behalf of the GDR, its citizens, children, and grandchildren to the FRG leadership to rethink its position regarding the stationing of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons should not be ignored in the FRG. Stationing does not create more security for the FRG, but increases the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The GDR supports fully and wholly Yuriy Andropov's proposal to scrap a considerable number of the USSR's most modern medium-range missiles if the United States shows willingness in Geneva to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

If stationing takes palce in Europe, corresponding countermeausres in the interest of the security of the socialist countries and the preservation of the military balance are unavoidable. An agreement in Geneva is still possible.

During the talk Joachim Herrmann said that the GDR is in favor of the rapid tackling and resolution of the bilateral questions which are on the agenda. There are possibilities which have not yet been exhausted. In spite of differing positions, there was agreement on the usefulness of political dialogue, particularly in the present situation.

Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee; Werner Baumgaertel, deputy departmental head in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry; Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR; and Dr Burghardt Dobiey, foreign affairs expert of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party in the FRG Bundestag, took part in the talks.

FRG's Ruehe on Negotiations

LD021359 Hamburg DPA in German 1232 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] East Berlin 2 Sep (DPA) -- Talks about a cultural agreement between the FRG and the GDR are to begin on 20 September. This was announced by the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group, Volker Ruehe, on Friday to journalists in East Berlin after a talk with the SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann. With reference to the talks on this topic, which have been suspended since 1975, Ruehe evaluated this as a very considerable step. Originally the resumption of these negotiations was planned for the beginning of this year, after the GDR had said it was prepared to exclude the controversial issue of the former Prussian Cultural Heritage.

In the talk, which lasted just 2 hours, Herrmann expressed the GDR's readiness to activate and improve intra-German relations now, wherever this was possible, Ruehe said. The CDU politician said his impression from the talk was that the GDR was indeed pointing to the possible effects of a deployment of American missiles on relations, but was making every effort not to push this issue to the limit.

Apart from cultural negotiations, Ruehe mentioned arms control and disarmament, the problem of environmental protection in general, talks between experts on the safety of nuclear installations and the desulphurization of fumes as well as the problem of the pollution of the Elbe, as areas for further discussion between the FRG and the GDR. The GDR was also at pains to make progress towards an agreement in the field of science and technology. Agreements are also to be reached about an increase in tourism.

He pointed out that this list needed to be lengthened to include improvements for people and travel, Ruehe said. There had been exhaustive talks about that.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH LIBYANS IN TRIPOLI

LD021823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) -- The threat to world peace by the confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism demands that the ranks of the anti-imperialist forces in the world should be more closely united.

This was noted in Tripoli on Friday during a cordial and friendly talk at which the leader of the GDR party and government delegation to the Libyan revolution festivities, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received representatives from the Libya-GDR Friendship Society led by their general secretary Beshir Ferjani [spelling of name as received].

On the same day GDR Health minister Professor Ludwig Mecklinger and Secretary of the General People's Committee for Health, Murad Langi discussed questions of bilateral cooperation.

Talks Held; Delegation Returns

LD040901 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR party and government delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, returned from Tripoli early Sunday. They had attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1 September 1969 revolution.

At the end of his visit to the Libyan capital, Horst Sindermann met with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan Revolution. In addition to bilateral cooperation, they discussed the international situation, especially in the Middle East and Africa. Horst Sindermann voiced the deep sympathy and solidarity of the party and state leadership as well as the people of the GDR with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people. Staff Major Jallud condemned the unparalleled increase of military activities of imperialist states in many parts of the world, expecially during the past few weeks. The two sides agreed that the heightened policy of imperialist threats and interference represented a danger to world peace and threatened the existence of peoples. In the Middle East and the immediate vicinity of the Libyan borders, the interventionist forces of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force acted provocatively, thus undermining the sovereignty and national independence of the peoples.

'Abd as-Salem Ahmad Jallud reported Libya's latest foreign affairs activities aimed at common action by the states in that region to face increased imperialist pressure. He emphasized that the conflict in Chad would have to be solved without outside inteference and that the resolutions of the summit conference of the OAU in Addis Ababa could serve as a basis for this.

Horst Sindermann and 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud noted with concern that the situation in the Middle East had become more dangerous as a result of the global-strategic ambitions of U.S. imperialism and its Zionist accomplices.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH USSR COSMONAUT 2 SEP

LD021349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- The Soviet Union was doing everything within its power to prevent military misuse of the cosmos since mankind's venture into space. This was emphasized by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, on Friday during a cordial talk in Berlin with the international crew of Soyuz 31, Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy and Colonel Sigmund Jaehn.

The visit in the GDR of the cosmonauts on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the USSR-GDR joint manned space flight has shown again the great interest with which the people of the GDR follow the pioneering deeds of the Soviet cosmonauts and scientists in the peaceful exploration of space. The joint USSR-GDR space project 5 years ago, too, was an important mission for peace and for human progress.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE CONTINUES

DW020927 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Marcelino dos Santos, Politburo member and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, today in Berlin paid tribute to the strengthening fraternal relations between the two parties. Agreements were concluded on the continuation of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

JAROWINSKIY, PPR'S NESTOROWICZ DISCUSS TRADE

LD052034 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Werner Jarowinsky , SED Politburo candidate member, and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz discussed mutual trade tasks today.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

LD021543 East Berlin International Service in German 1516 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Sep (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced on 2 September 1983 the FRG citizen Peter Peters from Krefeld, to 10 years imprisonment for active espionage against the GDR. On the orders of an FRG secret service, the agent, codenamed "Pauke", systematically and with great intensity gathered information of a military nature, thus endangering GDR security interests. In order to receive his orders and instructions. and to report back, the spy had 14 meetings with two full-time members of the secret service staff. At the trial it was again proved that the plans, intentions, and practices of imperialist secret services are an integral part of the NATO aggressive confrontation and arms drive course.

BRIEFS

MITTAG MEETS FRG EXECUTIVE -- Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- On Sunday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met the chairman of the executive of the Fried. Krupp GMBH concern in Essen, Dr Wilhelm Scheider, for a talk. In the talk Dr Scheider made further proposals for the expansion of economic and trade relations between the Fried. Krupp GMBH concern and GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises. Dr Gerhard Beil, secretary of state in the Ministry of Trade, took part in the talk. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 5 Sep 83 LD]

EQUIPMENT SALES TO USSR -- After 2 days of intensive business activity at the Leipzig Fair, GDR foreign trade enterprises report the signing of numerous export and import deals. Today textile machinery worth over R51 million was sold to the USSR. Soviet agriculture is to receive low-voltage equipment worth R20 million roubles from Heimelektrik.

The VEB Otto Buchwitz Werk in Dresden is to supply the Soviet Union with medium-voltage switch gear worth R4.5 million. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 5 Sep 83 LD]

PLANT AGREEMENT WITH CSSR -- On Saturday a government agreement on cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in the field of plant protection was signed in Prague by the agricultural ministers of the two respective countries, Bruno Lietz and Miroslav Toman. The agreement is aimed at extensively protecting the territories of the two states from damage caused by plant diseases and pests and at easing the trade and transit of plants. The agreement replaces a government aggreement concluded in 1950 and a supplementary protocol of 1956. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

INDIAN SPECIAL ENVOY -- On Thursday Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Indian Deputy Foreign Minister K. Natwar Singh, who is visiting the GDR as Prime Minister Gandhi's special ambassador. The serious concern of the governments of both states about the tense international situation was expressed in the talks. Gerhard Weiss and K. Natwar Singh underlined in unison the need for effective measures for the defense and consolidation of peace. The interlocutors underscored the readiness of both sides to further deepen cooperation, particularly in the economic field, between India and the GDR. India's ambassador to the GDR, T. Prabhakar Menon, also participated in the talks. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Humberto Valencia Garcia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, for a farewell visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

UN DEBATE, TASS STATEMENT ON KAL AIRLINER VIEWED

LD031245 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] In New York the UN Security Council held an open session yesterday evening over the case of the airplane incident that took place early Thursday morning in Soviet airspace. The convening of the body was requested by the United States, South Korea, Japan and Canada. At the meeting American delegate Charles Lichenstein sharply attacked the Soviet Union and blamed the Soviet Union for the disappearance of a South Korean airplane. Soviet delegate Richard Ovinnikov rejected the attacks and also the anti-Soviet statements made by U.S. President Reagan a few hours before the meeting of the Security Council.

In its statement yesterday the Soviet news agency TASS recalled that the airliner flying between New York and Seoul spent over 2 hours 500 km inside Soviet airspace. The plane did not respond to repeated Soviet attempts to establish contacts and ignored warning signals. Over Sakhalin the Soviet planes shot tracer bullets. According to TASS the airplane then left Soviet airspace and continued its flight toward the Sea of Japan. TASS was authorized to report that the leading circles of the Soviet Union express their regret over the loss of human lives, but at the same time they decisively condemn all those who consciously or out of criminal neglect contributed to the death of people.

The TASS statement recalls that American organs followed with the greatest possible attention the flight of the airplane violating the air space of the Soviet Union, at the same time they did nothing to prevent the violation of Soviet airspace or to help return the plane to the international air corridor.

GASPAR LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIAN TU TALKS

Talks Begin 2 Sep

LD022254 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (MTI) -- During the Hungarian-Bulgarian trade union talks, which began in Sofia today, the Secretariat of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), led by Secretary General Sandor Gaspar, and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by President Petur Dyulgerov, discussed the importance of trade unions in the construction of a socialist society, the development of bilateral relations and the situation of the trade union movement in the socialist countries. Special attention was given to the improvement of socialist democracy and topical issues of the international trade union movement.

Returns Home 4 Sep

LD041337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Sandor Gaspar [MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council] has arrived home from Sofia. The Hungarian trade union delegation held talks with the secretariat of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

SZUROS MEETS PZPR'S VACATIONING CZYREK 5 SEP

LD052307 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met Jozef Czyrek, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is visiting Hungary to have a brief period of rest, in Budapest Monday. The cordial and friendly discussion covered possibilities of widening relations between the two parties and some timely questions of the world situation.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK FESTIVITIES

LD042356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest: A Hungarian party and state delegation has left for the DPRK. At the invitation of the Pyongyang government, a Hungarian delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is to attend the festivities being held on the anniversary of the establishment of People's Korea.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER PAYS VISIT

LD051842 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- Erkki Liikanen, secretary-general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party (SDP), visited Hungary August 29-September 5 on the invitation of the HWSP Central Committee. Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Erkki Liikanen.

Erkki Liikanen had talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; and Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Central Committee. The talks covered timely world affairs, Hungarian-Finnish relations, and possibilities of the development of the relations of the two parties. Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the CC was present at the talks.

At the Institute of Social Sciences of the HSWP CC, Erkki Liikanen met Director-General Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP CC, and other leading associates of the institute and delivered a paper on the state of social democracy. Erkki Liikanen visited Bacs-Kiskun County, where he met Pal Romany, member of the HSWP CC and the first secretary of the county party committee.

BURMESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL STATE VISIT

Met By Losonczi

LD051124 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) -- President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma arrived in Hungary Monday on a state visit invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At Budapest Airport U San Yu and his wife were welcomed by Pal Losonczi and his wife and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. After a brief exchange of words of greeting the Burmese president, his party and the hosts got into cars and travelled to the square in front of parliament building.

Dinner Speeches Reported

LD052330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Hungary and Burma intend to develop their relations on the basis of the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits. This was reaffirmed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and U San Yu, Burmese head of state, at a banquet in the National Assembly building.

Speaking in his toast about the international situation, Pal Losonczi pointed out that we continue to believe in the possibility of avoiding war. For this reason we support all sensible and realistic proposals which serve the cause of reducing tension. With regard to Hungarian-Burmese cooperation, he called attention to the fact that there are still many unexploited opportunities in the sphere of the economy.

In his reply, the Burmese head of state expressed the hope that his current visit might speed up the development of relations. Speaking about foreign policy issues, he declared that irrespective of their economic and political systems, Burma wishes to strengthen its relations with all sovereign states on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Soon after his arrival, official talks opened between U San Yu and Pal Losonczi. At the talks the international situation and bilateral relations were discussed. The Burmese negotiating delegation showed particular interest in the experiences of the Hungarian cooperative movement.

'33RD MINERS' DAY GREETINGS BROADCAST

LD031028 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 83

["Greetings" by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the ministry of Industry on 2 September, on the occasion of the 33rd Miners' Day -- recorded]

[Text] This festivity today is a festivity of trade, a political festivity, a festivity of the miner, a salutation to the past and present miners, and a remembrance of the victims of the heroic remaining at one's post. Dear comrades, it is well-known that today the recognition has developed that the growing demands of mankind in energy sources, mineral, and raw materials must be satisfied from limited mineral resources. This contradiction during the 1970's has led to the breaking up of the price relations of world market prices and has threatened the narrowing of the growth potential of the world economy. However, the world, with the technological development of extracting equipment, mineral raw material, and energy sources, has answered this question: There is no absolute limit to development. In our country, we also have to calculate the worsening of extraction conditions and the need to overcome these conditions through the application of advanced technology as effectively as possible.

An example of the measure of these tasks is demonstrated by the fact that domestic reserves of coal still awaiting discovery can be expected to be found in the very deep layers in natural conditions that deteriorate in line with the depth.

For their discovery and exploration, there is a need for more-advanced technology. Recent tragic accidents have effectively demonstrated that parallel with complicated production technologies, the safety system needs to be elevated to such a level that in a dangerous situation the possibility of an accident occuring should be excluded automatically, even if the situation is misread. It is very important that domestic production is not made competitive only by the rise of the world market price of energy sources and, consequently, by the higher price of imports, but by reduction of domestic production costs introduced in the interest of international competition with processing and user branches, and by the increase of live labor productivity.

For economic expansion of production regarding mineral resources, the possibility exists primarily in our coal production. The branch has had to produce coal in excess of its normal production capacity. This could be ensured only by working on off days, which was undertaken by the miners out of necessity and which shows an increasing trend, unfortunately, for the future as well. After an earlier halt as a result of the intensive geological research in the period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, our known coal reserves have been expanded by some 1 billion metric tons. In light of these facts, it is a good thing that in the framework of the Eocene program, the Markushegy and Nagyegyhaza pits have been built and began producing coal in 1980, and the building of the mining plant of (Many) and the (Lencse I and II) mine is progressing as planned in advance. It is a good thing, also, that in the interests of the increasing black coal production which can be coked, the implementation of Lias program has begun.

In ensuring the country's energy demands, in addition to coal mining, uranium mining is playing an increasingly significant role. Inauguration of the first block of the nuclear power station at Paks has also been a great festivity for Hungarian miners. The significance of mining other minerals is shown by the fact that out of 16 different types of mineral raw materials, more than 200 raw materials are produced for various branches of the processing industry. As a result of the limited possibilities, ore mining has been struggling for years while the mining of other minerals's extracting branches are developing dynamically.

Dear comrades, the precondition of the development of our mining and the increase of its productivity is the more powerful shaping of the international cooperation. Cooperation can cover the import of necessary machines, equipment, and technologies, and the export of some products and cooperation in their production. In this area, the role of bilateral or many-sided CEMA cooperation can be singled out. I mentioned already the aluminium oxide and aluminium agreement between the Soviet Union and Hungary, which has just been concluded to last until 1990. Dear Comrades, our socialist society will continue to count on the miners. Now, in addition to the quantity of production, ensuring appropriate quality and the increase of efficient productivity and labor safety play a significant role. On behalf of our party and government, I can promise that we shall provide every support for this. In the spirit of these thoughts, I wish the miners and their families an enjoyable festivity, successful work, strength, health, and good luck.

HAVASI ADDRESS STUDENTS ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD052205 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] During the last academic year over 1,000 students studied at the MSZMP Political Academy. Today diplomas were presented to 211 of these students. Of these, 81 had studied political sciences in the full-time courses and 130 by correspondence.

The festive opening of the new academic-year, which was also an occasion for presenting diplomas, was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee. Instead of giving a festive speech to open the academic year, he spoke -- as he himself emphasized -- about topical economic tasks.

[Begin Havasi recording] In accordance with our promise, we raised the family supplement in July and the lowest old-age pensions starting 1 September, Preparations are under way to start introducing the 40-hour work week in industry next year. Consumer spending is somewhat higher than in our plans, but the level of retail prices accords with them. Thus we have lived up to all our promises concerning living standards at this point. This includes the fact that we have not raised the prices of basic consumer goods so far. We have taken these measures during a period when the overall output of the economy is below what was planned.

Although the situation varies, on the whole, industry has not yet been able to fulfill this year's production plan nor, probably, its planned contribution to the national income. This is one of the motivating factors. The other is the fact that what promised to be a record harvest was carried off, literally before our eyes, by the drought.

In the last 7 months we have only been able to realize one-third of the total foreign trade surplus planned for the entire year. In other words, to preserve our solvency we must provide two-thirds of the surplus in the remaining months of the year.

Examing the reasons, in the case of industry, as difficulties remain in marketing on all the major markets. Naturally at this point we should mention the slow modernization of the production structure and the slow development of the ability to compete. We can safely speak about the poor organization, management problems, and unnecessary grumbling we have noticed at some plants. This is why we are seeking reasons, explanations, and instances of avoiding responsibility instead of carrying out the main tasks.

If industry is to carry out its plan this year, a monthly growth of between 2.6 and 5 percent needs to be assured each month. [as heard] This is the way in which its shortfall over the first half of the year could be made up.

In agriculture we planned to produce 14.5 million metric tons of cereals. According to our current estimate, a shortfall of over 2 million metric tons of grain can be expected in agriculture. Incidentally, I include corn as a grain crop. A shortfall of 15 to 30 percent affects important plant produce, such as sugarbeets, sunflowers, and potatoes. This shortfall, if valued in forints, has carried away, in effect, almost the entire increase planned in the national income.

About 2,000 agricultural enterprises can easily become loss-making cooperatives and state farms. The shortfalls have an effect on the food industry output planned for this year and the first half of next year, and affects production and export targets just as much as on people's incomes and earnings.

On the basis of all this, the country's leadership is once again making calculations and preparing balanced sheets. From their analyses we have come to the decision that we must continue to keep the priorities in our economic policy. In other words, one cannot and we must not abandon the struggle, especially for preserving the solvency of the country. If we were to err in this sphere, it would have a more significant effect and might cause greater losses to the whole of the economy than all the problems, mentioned earlier, taken together.

To improve our external balance remains our objective. It is in our interest to preserve and safeguard the reputation of our country as a good and correct economic partner. We consider it important to preserve the balance and calm state of the internal market. We must mobilize our forces for all this, to make up the losses so that they can be moderated. We must work in this spirit in 1983 and as we prepare the plan for 1984.

FIRST NATIONAL WORKING YOUTH MEETING CONTINUES

WA061430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] (From our correspondent) The first national meeting of working youth being held in Debrecen continued on Saturday with branch forums and sectional meetings. The questions of the youth working in various parts of the national economy were answered by the leaders responsible for the various ministerial portfolios: Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development; Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation; Adam Juhasz, industrial state secretary; Dr Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of food and agriculture; Dr Lajos Selmeci, deputy minister of domestic trade; and Laszlo Bakos, main department director at KIOSZ.

Along with the branch consultations the youth leaders and activists participated in youth policy forums. Gyorgy Fejti, the first secretary of the KISZ CC, spoke about the timely tasks of the KISZ. Sandor Nagy, secretary of the State Youth Committee, spoke about the further development of the state youth policy. Istvan Nyitrai, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, informed the participants about the questions of organizational life and answered questions.

At noon Andras Juhasz, secretary of the KISZ CC, opened the exhibition called Oetlet '83 in the Bartok Hall of the Golden Bull Hotel. In the afternoon, groups of new recruits matched their strength in the competitive games and matches held at the DMVSC grounds. In the evening 2000 young workers' representatives and many Hajdu Bihar Megye youth participated in a solidarity mass meeting for peace. Today the first national working youth meeting will conclude with a Hortobagy variety program.

BRIEFS

NEW CULTURE MINISTER -- The Council of Ministers relieved Andras Korcsog, state secretary of culture, of his duties and appointed him secretary of the Science Policy Committee effective 1 Sep. At the same time, the government relieved Jozsef Drecin of his position as deputy minister of culture and appointed him state secretary of culture effective 1 Sep. [MTI] [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Aug 83 p 20 WA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GENEVA -- Geneva, September 2 (MTI) -- Today ambassador David Meiszter, Hungary's new permament representative to the UN Geneva bureau and the Geneva Disarmament Commission, paid an introductory visit on Director-General Eric Suy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 2 Sep 83 LD]

CSSR COOPERATION TALKS -- Bratislava, September 2 (MTI) -- Today Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, held talks in Bratislava with Karol Martinka, deputy head of the Slovakian Government and chairman of the Planning Commission, on the further development of economic cooperation. The talks, attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, were part of the preparations for coordinating the 1986-1990 national economic plans. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 2 Sep 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CHARGE USSR DOWNED AIRLINER

Warsaw Reports U.S. Action

LD030759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Sep 83

[(Maksymilian Berezowski) dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Despite continuous propaganda salvos against the Soviet Union in connection with the crash of South Korean plane, the National Security Council, which President Reagan convened in a hurry, has not made any decision so far. It finished its session early this morning, Warsaw time. The publicity given to accusations that the Soviet Union shot down a passenger plane is unparalleled. The President himself and the members of his administration took part in the campaign, using passionate and unsophisticated language. Such speeches as the one made by the U.S. representative to the UN have not been heard for the last 20 years. This aggressive campaign is one element in or substitute for such policy from a position of strength as the Reagan administration can afford towards the USSR, and possibilities for such a policy are limited. [sentence as heard]

Yesterday afternoon Reagan questioned the usefulness of dialogue with the USSR. A few hours later a high White House official corrected this statement. He said that breaking the dialogue on arms limitation is out of the question, becuase the stakes are too high. He also rejected the possibility of restrictions in economic relations with the USSR, which are demanded by Republican rightists. Contrary to their suggestions, it was confirmed that Secretary of State Schultz will go to Madrid and meet Minister Gromyko. One should not think, however, that this controlled explosion of hostility against the USSR will pass without a trace.

We will know the extend to which it will burden international relations after Reagan consults his allies and the leaders of Congress before undertaking so-called retaliatory steps. By attacking the USSR the Reagan administration has achieved one thing: It pleases its critics and justifies the policy of armaments and military pressure in Central America and the Middle East.

'Groundless Accusations' Made

LD061037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] In connection with the disappearance of the South Korean Airlines civilian plane, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made more groundless accusations with regard to the Soviet Union. He has also announced that the United States is suspending talks with the Soviet Union on the further development of bilateral relations. The suspension of the talks concerns, among other things, an agreement on cultural cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation, and talks on the opening of an American consulate in Kiev and a Soviet consulate in New York.

Soviet Public's Reaction

LD031202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Wladyslaw Sharski report from Moscow]

[Text] The tragic incident with the South Korean Airline plane has moved Soviet public opinion.

The reaction by the Soviet Union to the flight by a foreign unidentified plane over Soviet territory in a region of particular strategic importance was the same reaction as would have been made by every state responsible for security of its country and citizens. An attempt to identify the unknown plane and make contact, and the warning, including shots with tracer shells, did not bring any results.

The U.S. services following the flight did not take any steps to establish contact with the Soviet side. Even if deviation from the course was accidental, as a result of error, a plane could be turned back within 2 hours, not to mention a modern plane that was given a signals many times. In Moscow the question is asked: Was it a spy mission using a passenger airplane, or was it something more? Soviet public opinion places the U.S. special services with a responsibility for knowingly allowing the human tragedy in order to slander the Soviet Union, and to aggravate the crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations. It is emphasized here that the moment of provocation is not accidental. Soviet peace proposals have found support throughout the world; the next round of the Geneva talks will begin soon; the Madrid conference is coming to an end; the visit by Andrey Gromyko to Western Europe has been announced. The incident was needed to increase tension in the world, to disturb aspirations of the forces of peace to stop the arms race toward agreement and detente. It was needed to heighten the atmosphere of mistrust in international relations.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE LEADERS

AU060917 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to SRV leaders on SRV National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, in Hanoi:

On the occasion of the SRV National Day we send you, dear comrades, the fraternal Vietnamese people, the VCP Central Committee, the State Coucil, the Council of Ministers, and the National Assembly of the SRV sincerest greetings and warm wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers of the PPR.

Under the leadership of the VCP, permanently connected with the name of Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamense people and of the international revolutionary movement, the Vietnamese nation has in the past 38 years recorded many successes in the pages of its history, including the defeat of French colonialism, the memorable victory over the intervention of American imperialism, the unification of Vietnam, and the incorporation of its patriotic forces in the work of construction and socialist development of the fatherland and in the work of defending its independence.

The bonds of sincere friendship between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries are strengthening. Multifaceted cooperation and joint activity between them for the sake of the battle for peace and socialism are increasing. The SRV's peace policy, and the initiatives which are aimed at guaranteeing peace in Southeast Asia and achieving stabilization and good-neighborly cooperation in this region are enjoying the support of the socialist countries and of international progressive forces. Our party, the state authorites, and the Polish community desire to continue to strengthen our sincere friendship with Vietnam, and widen and develop fraternal Polish-Vietnamese relations.

On the Vietnamese people's national day, we send the Vietnamese people best wishes for further success in developing the socialist fatherland and in strengthening its independence in the battle for peace and international cooperation.

Accept, dear comrades, our sincerest wishes for success in your work for the sake of the Vietnamese people and the socialist cause.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEET

LD052226 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Sep -- Poland's Council of Ministers and Government Presidium held debates on September 5, the Government Press Office announced today.

The Council of Ministers discussed the country's socio-political and economic situation. The opponents of socialism watned to turn the day of August 31 into a day of confrontation between society and authority. The attempts made by the underground, with the backing of Western Polish-language radio stations, ended in failure. It is obvious to a growing mass of citizens that positive processes are taking place in the economy and in the socio-political life. The economic difficulties are being overcome slowly, but systemically and consistently. The production is growing. Market supply is improving. A wide social programme is being carried out.

Society also accepted with appreciation everything that took place in the country after last July 22: the abolition of martial law, the proclamation of amnesty. The process of reporting to the authorities by persons involved in anti-state activity is expanding. The lack of response to the underground calls and slogans becomes increasingly visible in society. The field of action for the opponents of socialism and their foreign sponsors keeps shrinking.

The Council of Ministers stressed that society had rejected the call for a work slow-down, boycott and street riots by the forces which are hostile to socialist Poland. Generally, all over the country, life proceeded calmly and normal work continued. Only in some cities and centres, political subversion centres managed to stir up incidential disruptions of public calm. The role of organizers of those disruptions was generally assumed by fanaticized groups of former Solidarnosc, displaying great aggressiveness at times -- this is characteristic of groupings which leave the political scene. The public order violations met with decisive response of the law enforcement forces, as well as with condemnation by the working class and the whole society.

The outcome of the national meeting of representatives of the reviving trade unions was highly evaluated.

The Council of Ministers obliged all the cells of state and economic administration to persistently eliminate all the negative phenomena which arouse dissatisfaction and justified criticism, undermine the citizens' confidence in authority.

The Government Presidium assessed the country's energy situation. The country's hard coal, lignite and electric power supply is good. Coal reserves in enterprises are considerable. The continuing high coal and rational use allow Poland to increase coal exports. Conditions also emerge to eliminate coal rationing.

The balance of liquid fuels is still unfavorable. The market feels the lack of correlation between the petrol supply and the increasing number of autos. It was decided that the production of liquid fuels would be embraced by the system of government orders. This would make it possible to avoid voluntariness in the structure of oil processing.

The Government Presidium decided to take steps to increase oil imoorts in the years 1984-1985 above the levels set in the national socio-economic plan.

The gas demand of industry and municipal economy will be satisfied.

The Government Presidium discussed and approved a draft decree on power economy.

The Government Presidium heard a report of the finance minister on the state budget situation and implementation of the hard-to-get-money policy whose key goal is to curb the pace of inflation, force the interprises to get interested in effective management and, eventually, to restore the country's market and financial equilibrium, including a decrease of the continuing budget deficit.

The Government Presidium heard a report on the review and verification of the 1,600 frozen investment projects worth some 1.5 billion zlotys. An inter-ministerial team resolved to resume the work on about 450 investiment projects following the review and verification programme.

The Government Presidium approved a draft decree for the Council of Ministers on the development of liquidation of frozen investments.

POLITBURO VIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD022229 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today examined the sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and ascertained that it was undergoing systematic improvement. The drop in national revenue has been halted and a gradual improvement in the supply of basic goods to the population is noticeable.

Despite many difficulties and the need for further imorovement, the economic reform currently being carried out proves the correctiness of consistently implementing the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The program of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which mapped out the road for leading the country out of the socioeconomic crisis, as well as the line of socialist renewal, accord, [word indistinnt] and reforms, is already yielding tangible results advantageous for the people and the state.

An awareness that this is the only correct road for the development of Poland is growing stronger within the community. At the same time it is clearly more noticeable that the renewal orogram is being consistently implemented. Particularly eloquent of these developments are the many decisions adopted by the Sejm and the government.

On many occasions the Politburo has adopted a stance regarding the August-September accord of 1980. It has already been pointed out that the third anniversary of these accords became an occasion for reviewing the state of their implementation. The Politburo has confirmed the will to meet workers' demands. It has also been stressed that the community has adopted a serious and dignified attitude toward the third anniversary if the August accords.

Despite strenuous efforts supported by Western centers of subversion, the underground and its allies failed -- except for limited incidents -- to obtain a wider response in the community. The urging of a go-slow work attitude and of mass anti-state demonstrations ended in failure. The community, the working class and the intelligentsia firmly rejected these slogans.

On 31 August, working people came out in favor of calm. This wise, civic attitude deserves respect and recognition.

There were, however, attempts to disrupt public law and order initiated by adventurous groups. The party leadership is for agreement and dialogue with all those who desire a rapid emergence from the socioeconomic crisis, an emergence onto the road of development, ensuring an improvement in the existence and [word indistinct] realization of the aspirations of the nation and the strengthening of the socialist state.

The platform bringing together all working people who desire the good of the country is the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

At the same time, a determined struggle against the political opponent, who is sowing social unrest, hindering the emergence from the crisis and acting contrary to our national interests, will be waged.

The Politburo notes with appreciation that the all-Poland meeting of representatives of the renascent trade union movement showed the growing strength of the self-managing, independent trade union. All party echelons and organizations were recommended to support the activity of the reborn trade unions and the PRON. At one of the next meetings it was decided to (?examine) the schedule and course of dealing with the recommendations and demands put forward at the meeting with the trade union aktiv at the Baildon steelworks.

In ceremonially commemorating the 44th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, it was stressed that the Polish nation expresses its disquiet at the development of the international situation, caused by the disastrous arms policy forced through by the U.S. Administration and its allies in NATO.

The new, important peace initiative of the Soviet Union, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, (?which) opens the way to nuclear disarmament and the maintenance of peace, also lies in the profound and vital interest of the Polish nation. We give it our full support.

The Politburo assessed the course and results of the official visit to the Polish People's Republic by the party and state delegation from the GDR. The Politburo fully approved the results of the talks and adopted decisions, which will be incorporated into the government program. The significance of the joint Poland-GDR statement for further developing brotherly relations between both countries and nations and for strengthening the unity and strength of the states in the socialist community was underlined.

Concerning the beginning of the new school year, the Politburo acquainted itself with the state of implementing the directions and tasks of the education policy as outlined in the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the ninth Central Committee plenum and the decisions of the 1 March 1983 Politburo session. The conviction was expressed that in this new school year young people will gain knowledge in an atmosphere of high mutual requirements and within a teacher-pupil partnership reflective of the spirit of human ideals in the socialist Polish school. The party organizations and echelons are obliged to give versatile assistance to schools for the performing of their important social mission.

PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL GROUP VIEWS EXPULSION RULES

LD052338 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Party Control Committee [CKKP] has analyzed today the adjudication of the central and voivodship Commissions of Party Control [WKKP's] over the first half year of the present year. The CKKP and the WKKP's have considered 1,280 cases during this period. Of these, in 165 cases decisions were taken concerning expulsion from the ranks of the PZPR. The main reasons are: non-observance of the ideological and organizational statutory principles of the party; violation of the ethical and moral norms; and glaring neglect in fulfilling duties at the [word indistinct] post occupied.

The Presidium stressed the further growth in the role and signficance of the primary party organization in adjudication. In the first 6 months around 70 percent of the decisions concerning expulsion from the PZPR ranks, and almost 60 percent of all the penalties imposed, were adjudicated directly by the primary party organizations. It was recommended that the WKKP's continue to cooperate with the primary party organizations in the correct formation of adjudication.

The CKKP Presidium stressed the significance of explanatory warning interviews. The WKKP's at all levels conducted more than 4,000 such interviews over the past half year. The Presidium drew attention to the function of party adjudication, both as an instrument serving the purging of the party from persons unworthy of being in its ranks, as well as to the disciplinary and educational aspect of adjudication. It was stressed that consistent reacting to all manifestations of violating the principles of the PZPR statute is an important factor that contributes to the ideological consolidation of the party and to strengthening its prestige among the community.

The Presidium adopted the assumptions for conferences of the regional chairmen of the WKKP's, and decided to call, during the last 10 days of September, the tenth plenum of the CKKP of the PZPR.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI CONGRATULATE FARMERS

LD032151 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- A meeting marking the end of the harvest was held today at the Warsaw residence of the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, with leading private farmers and workers of state and cooperative farms, as well as agricultural technicians and other farm specialists.

The meeting, which was attended by PUWP 1st secretary, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and vice premier and chairman of the United Peasant Party, Roman Malinowski, along with other members of supreme state and party authorities, became an occasion to thank the hard-toiling farmers for their efforts to develop agricultural production, for an efficient harvest campaign, and for the good crops which will contribute to Poland's food resources.

Welcoming the participants in the meeting president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski stressed the great importance of agriculture for the economy.

"We have here the best farmers and the best agricultural workers," said Jablonski. "We pay tribute to your individual work, and, through you, to the effort of those employed in agriculture."

"It is too early for an overall assessment of this year's results of the farmers' effort, because the present prospects can be altered, be it just because of the rain that is being expected all the time. Nevertheless, what we have behind [word indistinct] provide enough food for analyses and reflexions. Not only because of the fact that cereals have a key place in food economy, but also because the experience we have gained during the harvest allows us to assess the performance of agricultural service... and to make an initial assessment of the implementation of the state's policy with respect to the countryside and agriculture, the policy which has been universally accepted.

"The matters of the countryside and agriculture are of enormous economic importance for Poland, and everybody, even those least involved in it because of their jobs, is especially after the bitter experiences of recent years, aware of that. It is no cliche, but an obvious truth, that the workers-peasants' alliance is the basis of development of People's Poland. It must not be trivialized in the political, social and cultural fields, because that would have a negative impact on the whole of the nation's life and the strength of its state.

"The joint plenary session of the PUWP and United Peasants' Party Central Committees was an expression of such a [word indistinct] and [word indistinct] justified, understanding of that alliance and the policy which stems from its assumptions."

In conclusion of his speech, Henryk Jablonski said that "any, even the most justified, even the best designed programme will be a dead letter, if it does not become the property of the minds and hearts of those who are to implement it, beginning with the state authorities and ending with the smallest village and even a peasant farm. It is also there that the struggle for the appropriate attitudes, for the understanding of civic rights and duties, for the attitude towards state and society -- including the appropriate utilization of our common national good, the land -- is being waged."

During the meeting about 100 leading farmers and agricultural workers were decorated with orders awarded by the Council of State. Those awarding the distinctions were: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski and Roman Malinowski.

Thanking on behalf of those awarded Jozef Kaminski, director of a zootechnical experimental plant in Pawlowice (western Poland), stressed that the distinctions were yet another proof of appreciation of the people's power for the toil and effort of the people who work in agriculture and food industry. He assured those gathered that the distinctions oblige farmers to further effort to increase agricultural output and constantly improve the diet of the nation.

Members of the supreme authorities informal, frank conversations with farmers and agricultural workers, expressed their appreciation for this year's harvest results, for the intensification of production and for efforts to create favourable tendencies in animal production.

In talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski and Roman Malinowski: the farmers stressed the weight of the decisions, already taken, enabling the development of agriculture and improvement of working and living conditions in the countryside. They assured the leaders that farmers would not cease in their work for the good of the country and society. They shared their troubles, concerns with the leaders, and put forth initiatives which could bring about further progress in agriculture.

WEEKLY URGES 'TRUE DIALOGUE' IN POLISH SOCIETY

PM051024 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 31 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Jerzy Turowicz, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY chief editor: "What Sort of Country Will This Be?"]

[Text] As of 22 July this year the state of martial law introduced in Poland on 13 December 1981, and suspended 6 months ago, was lifted. Our country thus found itself in a new, different sociopolitical situation. Thanks to the abolition of martial law and the passing of an amnesty law by the PPR Sejm numerous rigors and restrictions have been lifted and many people have regained their freedom. These are positive facts which are of significance on the general social scale.

But the new situation does not mean that we have passed from a state of war [stan wojny] to a state of social peace. The amnesty is only partial and, what is more, conditional. The law introducing special legal regulations for the period of combating the socioeconomic crisis puts our country in an acutely uncomfortable interim state until the end of 1985, that is, for 900 long days. This law retains in force a number of martial law restrictions and introduces further new restrictions of civic freedoms. This is not the place for a detailed analysis of the law in question. Let us just mention here that it considerably curtails the powers of workers self-management bodies, postpones for an unspecified period of time the possibility of the existence of trade union pluralism, restricts to a very significant degree the autonomy of higher education institutions, and, finally, restricts the right of assembly and the freedom to form associations. All these rigors and restrictions of the interim stage constitute a stumbling block on the road to true social peace.

The vast majority of the population of our country desires such peace. The vast majority of our society recognizes the principles of the PPR Constitution including that of the PZPR's leading role. People do not question our international alliances, nor do they strive to overthrow the social system. The question is not whether we ought to have socialism, but what kind of socialism we ought to have.

The vast majority of people in our country possess an awareness -- grown particularly profound over the recent years and months -- of the values which they profess and which they cannot renounce without running the risk of losing their national identity. It was these very values which determined not so much the letter as the spirit of the August 1980 accords. Within the whole set of these values the prime importance is given to the principle that affirms society's non-dependent standing as a partner in its own right [podmiotowosc Spoleczenstwa], thus advocating society's participation in the shaping of the nation's destiny, its real participation in and social control over the exercise of power, full observance of basic human rights, and the continuation of the life of the nation in keeping with the heritage of our 1,000-year history. Peace can only return to our society if it is given real legislative and institutional guarantees safeguarding the realization of thse values in the life of our nation and our state. And it is no secret that a considerable proportion of this country's population is by no means convinced that the current sociopolitical reality and legislative arrangements offer such guarantees.

The one and only road leading to the reinstatement of true and lasting social peace, to all-encompassing national conciliation and concord is through dialogue: dialogue between authorities in power and society -- that is, the whole of society, and especially that considerable proportion of our society which remains unconvinced.

The conviction that that is indeed the one and only road has often been expressed by the Church in Poland, and was reiterated by the holy father, John Paul II, all along the route of his recent pilgrimage through our country. True dialogue means that both the partners taking part in it have equal chances of presenting their standpoints and arguing their reasons, and that in this way they can ascertain the points on which they both agree, and outline those over which they differ, so that they can jointly strive to arrive at a reasonable and honest compromise, taking a realistic view of the existing sets of circumstances and thus striving for what is possible. Only in this way, the way of truth and justice, is it possible for the authorities in power to gain credibility and to recreate trust between themselves and society. If a dialogue is to take place, however, it is necessary that two voices take part in it: two equal voices of the two partners in the dialogue. During those difficult 585 days, which are now over, we could generally hear only one voice, especially in the social communication media, while the voices that were apparently different turned out to be voices of those who agreed with that one voice. That is still not dialogue. Restoration of social peace in our country depends on whether true dialogue is taken up: dialogue for two voices. What sort of country this will be depends on that.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS EVENTS OF LAST WEEK IN AUGUST

LD032327 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Zbigniew Boniecki commentary]

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- The month of August became the past last week. For 3 years August has been the hottest month in the Polish calendar -- not only with respect to weather. Despite desperate attempts by the anti-socialist underground in Poland, all signs on earth indicate that the process of stabilization in this country is of an irreversible character and proceeds in line with the will of the great majority of society.

New calls by opposition extremists for a week-long go-slow, a boycott of the press and public city transport, and for creating situations which could end in mass street clashes misfired one by one. The response, especially if you take into account the number of broadcasts of an instruction character directed at Poland by some Western radio stations was negligible. Only in a few cities did the initiators of unrest manage to push into the streets small groups for a risky confrontation with the law-enforcement forces.

The meaning of these days becomes all the more unequivocal when you take into account the improvement of production results. The country's demand for electricity in the week declared by the underground as "the week for slowing down the pace of work" was higher than in the previous weeks of August, and day after day coal-miners extracted 627,000 tonnes of coal.

Despite the natural variety of attitudes and views in Polish society, there cannot be any doubt that the August agreements of 1980 had as their aim the consolidation of socialist relations in Poland and restoring their human content to them. It was in this way that the great majority of Poles understood their sense, irrespective of what the various political gamblers thought and of how they wanted to exploit the conflict.

However, the implementation of many points of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements depends not only on goodwill, but also on concrete economic possibilities.

In the second half of August, Polish press published extensive reports on what had been already implemented, what was still under implementation and what would have to wait until necessary economic conditions prevailed. In these agreements there were many points concerning health care, culture, housing and consumer market supplies. Government representatives stress that the August agreements concluded with the working class have been and will be implemented. They state that there cannot be and there will not be a return to the situation from before August 1980, just as there cannot be a return to the situation from before December 13, 1981.

Decisions have already been taken to allocate 30 percent of the planned investment budget to food economy and another [number indistinct] per cent to housing construction. A fund for the development of culture has been created. Poland of today is in a qualitatively different situation, but the course of development of this situation will be determined by carrying into life new economic mechanisms and by results of everyday work. Awareness of this is ever more deeply permeating human minds and that is why the developments of last week had a totally different character from what the extremist opposition has intended.

On Thursday, more than 6.2 million children and young people started a new school-year. The Polish society wishes for internal calm and world peace, which found expressions in demonstrations staged all over the country on Sep 1, on the 44th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland and the outbreak of the Second World War. The climax of these demonstrations was a huge rally of the Warsaw inhabitants near the chief symbol of peaceful rebuilding of the country, Warsaw's Zamek Krolewski (Royal) [Word indistinct]. From under this stately edifice, rebuilt through the efforts of Poles at home and in innumberable countries of the Polish diaspora, a dramatic appeal was launched world wide for opposing the threat of total holocaust which might be brought about by a new world war.

Another positive factor is the implementation of the basic tasks set before agriculture and food economy. It has been progressing well in general, Minister Zieba stated. Grain purchases have reached 3.8 million tonnes which is more than had been planned. Current analysis of the situation shows that also in other fields of plant production most of the targets will be significantly surpassed. It applies to rape, sugar beet, fibrous plant and fruit harvests.

During the last two days of August another forty people who prior to the lifting of martial law committed offences while cooperating with the political underground reported to the authorities.

Many Polish dailies reprinted GAZETA KRAKOWSKA'S interview with Wladyslaw Hardek, member of the Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) of the former Solidarity trade union. Among other things, he said: "Decision to come out of hiding was not easy. It was prompted by the amnesty law. Besides, I had come to the conclusion that the road we were pursuing brought harm and that further continuation of underground activity made no sense...and please, you must write that my coming out of hiding did not involve any harm to any of my colleagues still in the underground."

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS FUTURE OF AUGUST ACCORDS

AU021640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 83 p 1

[Piotr Rzadca commentary: "On the Road of Change"]

[Excerpts] The third anniversary of the signing of the accords between representatives of the state authorities and striking workers -- the Szczecin, Gdansk, and Jastrzebie accords -- is upon us.

We are celebrating this anniversary in a mood of reflection over the road we have traversed, conscious of the fact that the accords were an historic event which opened up a new phase in the life of the country, a phase of stormy changes whose essence is to improve the practice of socialism in Poland in the interests of the working people, in a bitter struggle against political opponents.

The process of change which we have already experienced and which we participated in during recent years would have been less complicated, less confused, and not so trying, had it not been for the fact that the political rightwing established itself behind the backs of the workers and tried to achieve its own goals, which were at odds with the interests of the working people, on a wave of justified protests and demands for a renewed social life. Today we would have been a lot closer to implementing all the aspirations which the workers expressed in August 1980 and which were transformed into the comprehensive program of change that was adopted by the Ninth PZPR Congress, had it not been for the need to oppose counterrevolutionary attempts, and had it not been for the fact that many people were deceived by the opposition's false slogans. This is the price we all paid and, at the same time, it is the most difficult experience we have had in recent years, an experience which we would all like to draw the right conclusions from.

Today, we are living in a country which is different from the one we can remember 3 years ago. So much has changed in it that we cannot always realize the depth of the changes which have already occurred, nor are we always capable of appraising the far-reaching nature of the political reform's consequences, reforms which the Sejm has already adopted, but ones which have not been concluded and still continue.

The August accords marked the beginning of our efforts to create a new forum of national accord for all the constructive forces in our society which support socialism, although this does not mean that they speak the same language on all matters; these are efforts to create a forum of accord on the country's more important issues, like the Polish raison d'etat, the problems of wielding power, ways of implementing the priceless values of socialism, and increasing the citizens' participation in political affairs.

The party presented its program of socialist renewal at the Ninth PZPR Congress, and has for the past 2 years been gaining people's respect and support for it through its daily activities. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth was set up as the broadest forum for the discussion of all the basic problems of today, as well as of Poland's solutions for the future. A revived trade union movement, which is genuinely a workers' movement, was established and has acquired political significance on the grounds of the number of its members who are openly and loudly expressing their position, as seen during the recent meeting in Katowice. It is a movement which is not only becoming the administration's partner, but also a feature of national accord that counts with regard to the interests of the working people. We are, therefore, on the right road, although we still have many difficulties to overcome.

In recalling August 1980, we draw our attention to the present day, to the things we still have to do, to what remains to be overcome, and to what has to be improved or changed. We are discussing these things, but no longer in an atmosphere of confrontation, but rather in one of cooperation between all those who really care for the country and want things in Poland to be better, so that the aspirations which were expressed during the Polish August will be implemented as a result of this.

No one will stand in the way of these efforts.

EXCERPTS OF URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE PUBLISHED

AU021420 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Jerzy Gonczarski report: "Issues Which Are Not Only Important for Poland"]

[Excerpts] Following several days of vacation, Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, resumed his Tuesday press conferences for foreign journalists on 30 August. Here are some extensive excerpts from this meeting.

The question put forward by the TASS correspondent present concerned the Polish Government's attitude toward Yuriy Andropov's recent new disarmament proposal. J. Urban replied that the Polish Government appraised this as a significant step and a gesture of the USSR's goodwill. We hope, J. Urban stressed, that the NATO states will treat this proposal as a step forward in the disarmament negotiations. Poland is highly interested in this because the missiles to be deployed in Western Europe will be aimed at our territory and our citizens, and at the citizens of countries with which we maintain friendly relations.

[Question from the Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG] How does the government assess General Jaruzelski's meeting with trade union members at the Baildon steelworks?

[Urban] We assess it as an important meeting from which one can draw a number of very important conclusions. The first is that the new trade unions cannot be called pro-government ones, as the journalists here present so often do, because this meeting was a kind of "hot bath" for the government representatives there. A preliminary analysis indicates that, the discussion at the Baildon steelworks showed that the new trade unions members have a great sense of independence with regard to the administration. The trade union activists who expressed their views at the meeting represented the very keen awareness the unions have of any practical deviations the administration makes from the style of work planned by General Jaruzelski. The simple fact was that many justified complaints were, unfortunately, expressed about the administration. Moreover, the meeting demonstrated that a cadre of new union leaders, some of whom have been recruited from the former members of Solidarity, is being formed. These people are analyzing both the good experiences of Solidarity, which they are continuing to practice, as well as the bad in various far-reaching ways.

It so happened that the discussion at Baildon took place at almost the same time as Deputy Premier Rakowski's meeting with representatives of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. A comparison of what the representatives of the new trade union movement said and what the representatives of those who sympathize with extremist elements of the former Solidarity union, whose entire expression of views consisted of rude shouts and whistling, had to say is in my view an interesting and an indicative one. Walesa spoke, above all, about matter which concern the past and which belong to the past, and had, to tell the truth, nothing to say. Premier Rakowski told me after the meeting at the shipyard that, he was surprised by the fact that when he had finished replying to Walesa's question, Walesa had nothing else to say. He could, after all, have made another address, replied, or defended his argument. He did not do this, because it seemed that he simply had nothing else to say. His followers also did not try to speak, all they did was whistle and shout.

Although I am accustomed to the way in which the majority of Western pressmen react to what goes on in our country, I was nevertheless surprised by the way the meeting at the Gdansk shipyards was presented, as it was reduced to a report on the whistling which greeted the words of Deputy Premier Rakowski and a description of a victorious Walesa being carried out on the arms of the workers which, incidentally, I did not see although I was present in the hall. That was the message these reports carried. They said nothing of Rakowski's arguments, which is patently obvious and the habit of Western correspondents. REUTERS, for instance, said the publicity given to Walesa's speech seemed to be another way of isolating him and his followers. My reasons for quoting this are facetious, as I know that it is equally wrong when Walesa is not allowed to speak because then he is being gagged. However, when he has the chance of appearing on television, this is said to be isolating Walesa and his followers, so that everything we do is wrong and double-dealing.

Another example of the way in which Rakowski's meeting at the shipyard was commented on was given by Voice of America, which is, after all, a government radio station. The commentary it transmitted stated that Rakowski had declared, above the shouts of protests, whistling, and the jeers, that the authorities have an allegiance not only to Poland and that all those who think that now is the right moment to doubt the permanence of socialism in Poland and the leading role of the party, should remember this. And then it says that Rakowski's decision to publicly admit that Poland's sovereignty is limited seems to confirm the reports made by British and Swiss journalists on the letter which General Jaruzelski recently wrote to the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. I understand that General Jaruzelski explained to the primate in this letter that the primate's calls for the decrees which the general introduced in place of martial law to be made less repressive cannot be performed because Poland's socialist allies have rejected the possibility of such changes being made. I believe that General Jaruzelski admitted that his duty to the allies of the Warsaw Pact makes it impossible for him to call a general amnesty for political prisoners. There is a curious method behind what I have mentioned -- they broadcast an absolute lie and make it the basis for a long commentary. These are gangster-like tactics when viewed from a journalistic standpoint.

[Question from the Italian daily IL TEMPO] Could you give an appraisal of the current state of state-church relations, and particularly the communique issued by the 195th Conference of the Polish Episcopate and the criticisms this document makes?

[Urban] As for the communique issued by the 195th Episcopal Conference, I must say that this document features many views that differ from the ones that the government represents. The communique is being analyzed at this moment, and as there was no session of the Council of Ministers after it was published, I cannot present the government's position on this. My personal view is that some of the points in the communique which concern the pope's visit to Poland and its consequences differ from the appraisals expressed in the communique issued by the Joint Commission of Government and Episcopal Representatives on 29 June 1983, as well as from some of the statements made by the pope and the primate.

[Gonczarski] Despite this reply, U.S., Spanish, and British correspondents continued to ask about the repressive measures the government had prepared, should it, as they said, come to any possible demonstrations and riots on the third anniversary of the signing of the August accords.

Replying to this, J. Urban said he hoped it would not come to any hostile demonstrations inspired by the underground, and should this be otherwise, then adequate steps will be taken to ensure peace for working people.

[Question from REUTERS] According to certain reports, Lech Walesa proposed during his meeting with Deputy Premier Rakowski that a government representative should join the delegation of shipyard workers during the wreath-laying ceremony at the monument. You were at this meeting, so could you confirm if this was said? And if so, then why was this part of Walesa's statement cut out of the radio and television broadcasts as well as from press reports?

[Urban] I do not remember what Mr Walesa proposed to the government, but he did propose that a joint wreath should be laid. This was not included in television reports because Polish television will not be of service to calls invoking people to commit crimes of offences, like organizing demonstrations which have been forbidden by the administrative apparatus.

[Question from LA VANGUARDIA, Barcelona, Spain] What stage are the investigations into the death of Grzegorz Przemyk presently at?

[Urban] The investigations are being concluded and we are expecting a communique on their results shortly.

[Gonczarski] Among the other questions, the questions concerning the dates of the proceedings against seven former Solidarity activists, Workers Defense Committee [KOR] members and people who have been granted amnesty, drew much attention.

J. Urban said that the dates of the proceedings are still unknown. Amnesty was not granted to 20 persons, 9 of whom have already been sentenced, and 11 of whom are under temporary arrest on charges of antistate activities. Another 48 people have been granted an amnesty which eases their sentences by cutting them in half. Some of these persons have left or will soon leave prison.

KRAKOW PZPR COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NOWA HUTA

LD032335 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- The memory of August, 1980, must remain vivid, because it is needed by the party, the working class and the society of the socialist Poland. It is indispensable first of all as a source of conclusions, the safeguard against the recurrence of shocks ruining the country and crises delaying its development.

This statement was the starting point for long hours of discussion at the plenary meeting of Krakow PUWP Committee held today.

Present at the meeting were PUWP CC Political Bureau member Hieronim Kubiak and Political Bureau alternate members, CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

The meeting, presided by Krakow Committee First Secretary Jozef Gajewicz, was devoted to specifying the social and political tasks of the Krakow Party Committee in the second half of this year.

Much place in the debate was devoted to the recent events in Nowa Huta, which on August 31 was once again a scene of street brawls, and an analysis of the reasons for this fact was made.

The reasons named include the special character of this once youngest Polish post-war urban centre, inhabited mainly by the workers of the country's largest industrial plant, the Lenin steelworks. For every Pole Nowa Huta is a symbol and it is therefore the focus of hostile propaganda and the efforts of the so-called underground.

These efforts result in street disturbances which have less and less to do with politics, and more with, as one of the speakers put it, "a backstreet brawl resembling fights at village wedding parties".

It is a fact, however, that disturbances did take place. This fact must not be disregarded, and the disturbances must not be allowed to repeat. This fact cannot, nonetheless, be a major element in the assessment of the socio-political situation both in Nowa Huta and Krakow as a whole, where the great majority of people are truly fed up with all pseudopolitical adventures.

A similar view was presented by Jan Glowczyk, who spoke in the debate. He stressed Krakow's great role as an economic, political and cultural centre in the country, a city of great traditions, also traditions of the working class movement. It is from these traditions born in the struggle with the rightwing, so powerful in Krakow in the past, that the class wisdom of the working class, the strength of the party, the party aware of its obligations to the society, the party rich in the programme drawn up at its 9th congress, has been born.

Corroboration of the class wisdom is to be found in the growing political awareness of workers, the fact that peace and hard work prevails in all of Krakow's work enterprises, the fact that support for those who go out onto the streets to demonstrate has [words indistinct] said Glowczyk, must be fought, fought also on ideological grounds.

TRYBUNU LUDU COMMENTARY ON REFORM PROCESSES

LD011116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From "Press Review"]

[Excerpts] TRYBUNA LUDU writes in its commentary that the hope returning to Poland, as expressed in the Sejm by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is taking shape today in the changes of content of methods of exercising authority, in the practice of implementing the leading role of the party, its partnership with the allied parties, in creation of Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and activities of the new trade unions. These processes, stresses the author of the commentary, Bogdan Mikolajczyk, need to be made permanent and accelerated. In contrast, although month by month this is an increasingly peripheral contrast, there is the attitude taken by the remnant of the antisocialist underground. It attempted to take advantage of the signing of the social agreements to spread unrest. Once again it found itself in isolation -- this was confirmed yesterday. The inciting calls were listened to only by a few. Poland, concludes the paper, will not depart from its chosen path of socialist rebirth.

GOVERNMENT TO PUBLISH 'CHRONICAL OF ANARCHY'

LD042124 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Government Paper on 1980-81 Chronicle of Anarchy" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Sept -- Monday's issue of the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA brings the first in a five-part analysis entitled "The Chronicle of Anarchy. Who Pushed the

Country to Confrontation?", which is a brief review of the events in Poland from September 1980 until December 13, 1981, showing the conflict between two ideas: that of confrontation and that of agreement.

To begin with the RZECZPOSPOLITA publication recalls that three years have just passed since the memorable events of August 1980, the workers' protest and the signing of agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie. But RZECZPOSPOLITA adds, the justified workers' protest against the distortions of socialism has been used by those who were far removed from any concern about the interests of workers, that is by the antisocialist opposition.

The account of events points to the fact that in the second half of the seventies. In view of deviations from the principled tenets of socialism by that time [as received] party and government leadership, one could observe a rise in opposition activities violating the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Particular activeness was displayed by the so-called Committee for the Defence of Workers (KOR) established in 1976, which was later transformed into the Committee of Social Self-Defence KOR, KSS-KOR for short.

It is today a historical fact, denied by no one, that it was KSS-KOR which in a way prepared itself to exploit a workers' protest, to turn it against socialism. The former leader of the independent trade union Solidarnosc, Lech Walesa, repeatedly stated in public that KSS-KOR had been the foundation on which Solidarnosc had grown.

Giving the motives for formally disbanding KSS-KOR at the First Congress of Solidarnosc in Gdansk, autumn 1981, it was outrightly stated the work of KSS-KOR had been taken over by Solidarnosc.

That was a true statement: Basing on the anti-socialist ideology of KSS-KOR and on its advice, an opposition social movement developed which took the form of the Solidarnosc trade union.

What the leaders of Solidarnosc and their advisers really aimed for is discussed in a chronological account, presented further on in the analysis, of the actions of the Solidarnosc leadership, which deals only with the fundamental matters, omitting the numerous local, regional or factory-level, activities. There were tens of thousands of the latter.

What happened after the signing of the social contract between the representatives of the striking workers and the government side?

From the rich records covering the period from September to December 1980 let us recall only two facts:

-- already on September 5 there was a fierce, critical debate in the Polish Sejm (parliament) which confirmed the will to implement the concluded agreements,

-- fulfilling the obligations taken upon in the agreements, the authorities engaged in several definite actions to implement them. Meanwhile Solidarnosc's registration application submitted to the Warsaw district omitted in the text of its draft statutes the provisions of the Gdansk agreement constituting the programme declaration of the new trade union would not function as a political party, that it would observe Poland's Constitution, recognize the leading role of the party and respect Poland's international alliances. This was the first resolute attempt by political opposition, which dominated the governing bodies of Solidarnosc, to breach the August provisions.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RAO PAYS VISIT

Starts Talks With Andrei

AU021050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- On September 1, in the afternoon, talks started in Bucharest between the foreign ministers of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, who analysed the stage attained by the bilateral relations in domains of joint interest as well as the ways for their development, special attention being paid to a growth in trade and to the development of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation. At the same time the two ministers made a first exchange of opinions on topical issues of the international political life. The Romanian foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of the Indian foreign minister.

Meets Again With Andrei

AU021850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 AMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- The talks between the foreign ministers of Romania and India, Stefan Andrei and P.V. Narasimho Rao, respectively, continued on September 2, when aspects of the international political life were analyzed.

On September 2, the Indian minister of foreign affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, laid a floral wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and homeland, for socialism.

While in Romania, the Indian foreign minister gave a luncheon in honor of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, on Friday.

Received by Ceausescu

AU021847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on Friday, September 2, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Romania. Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview. The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Indira Gandhi.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and India, which are steadily developing in keeping with the Romanian-Indian summit talks and agreements. The sustained promotion of the collaboration between Romania and India was considered to be to the advantage and benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and welfare, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Views were also exchanged on current issues of the international situation. In this context, stress was laid on Romania's and India's concern with the most complex character of the world situation. They considered that under the current circumstances it is more necessary than ever to take most resolved action for the cessation of the arms race and for the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all.

Emphasis was also placed on the need for everything possible to be done for a political, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict and tension, extant in various regions of the globe. In this framework, the need was stressed for stepping up efforts to ensure the independence, sovereignty and unity of Lebanon, through the reconciliation of the Lebanese political forces, the unconditioned withdrawal of the Israeli troops, to ensure the Lebanese people's right to decide their destinies by themselves, without any outside interference. Likewise, they brought to the fore the importance of an intensification of the political and diplomatic activity in view of a global settlement of the situation in the Middle East, conducive to a resolution of the Palestinian issues, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to setting up their own independent state.

During the talk, stress was laid on the importance for the international life of the non-aligned movement, of the outstanding resolutions endorsed at the meeting of the heads of state and government held in March in India's capital city. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the actions of the non-aligned and developing countries for a peaceful settlement of the conflicts and states of war between them, which would contribute to a great extent to the improvement of the situation as a whole, would lead to a strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement, to the promotion of a policy of equality, independence and non-interference in internal affairs.

During the interview, they expressed their concern for the lack of results in the negotiations between the developed and developing countries, for the widening of the gap between them and stressed the importance of the consolidation of the unity of the developing countries for the establishment of new economic relations which should ensure the socio-economic development of all countries, of the developing ones first and foremost, the strengthening of the economic independence and the enhancement of the international stability. They reasserted Romania's and India's resolve to intensify consultations between them, to collaborate within the UN and other international bodies, the Group of 77 and the Non-aligned Movement, to make a greater contribution to the consolidation of peace, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear most of all, to the instatement of a new international economic order. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Meets With Pungan

AU031314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1983 -- During an interview held on September 3 between the Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan and the Minister of External Relations of India P.V. Narisimha Rao aspects were discussed of the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries, just as possibilities of further developing them. The two ministers also examined new ways and means of stimulating bilateral economic cooperation in domains of joint interest, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges.

Leaves Bucharest 4 Sep

AU041439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1983 -- P.V. Narsimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, who paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, left Bucharest on September 4.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials. Also present were Kanwar Gajendra Singh, India's ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

Joint Communique Issued

AU041609 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1517 GMT 4 Sep 83

["Joint Press Release" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1983 -- The communique on the official visit the minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, P.V. Narsimha Rao, paid to Romania over September 1-4, 1983 at the invitation of Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, shows that during the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Indian minister and that during the interview an exchange of friendly messages took place between the president of Romania and the president of the Republic of India, Zail Singh, and the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

The two foreign ministers, the communique shows, examined the current stage and future development prospects of Romanian-Indian relations in all fields and exchanged wide-ranging views on major international questions. The two ministers emphasized the importance of developing the traditional relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and India and reiterated the determination of the two governments to make every effort to expand and deepen their bilateral links in all fields of mutual interest, for the benefit of the two friendly peoples, of world peace, for independent development and international collaboration. In the context they highlighted the determination of the two governments to intensify commercial exchanges and economic cooperation to attain the level set for 1985.

Special attention was also given to the preparation of the next session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, due in Bucharest sometime in the coming months.

During their exchange of views on the international situation, the two ministers underlined the need for firm actions in order to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war in general and to undertake concrete steps conducive to halting arms race and setting out effective measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They also emphasized the need for taking action so that conflicts and controversial issues between states should be politically settled through negotiations between the concerned parties.

The two ministers agreed that with a view to lessening the present tension and resuming the path towards detente and cooperation, it was necessary to completely eliminate the policy of use of force and any kind of interference in the internal affairs and to ensure the right of each people to freely choose the path of its social and economic development.

The two ministers highlighted the importance of eliminating under-development and urged narrowing the gaps between the developed and developing countries and taking measures towards faster progress of all peoples and the new international economic order.

They emphasized the important role of the United Nations Organization in promoting cooperation among states for settlement of major problems confronting mankind and for the the consolidation of international peace and security. They also emphasized the importance of the role of the non-aligned countries in international affairs and the efforts being made by them for the democratic settlement of problems confronting mankind.

They expressed the determination of the Romanian and Indian Governments to intensify and deepen their cooperation at the United Nations, in the Group of 77, in the Non-Aligned Movement and in other international fora. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction over the friendly atmosphere in which their talks were conducted and the fruitful results of the visit. The minister of external affairs of the Republic of India extended to the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania the invitation to pay an official visit to Delhi. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ANDREI MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

AU021851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received Bertrand Dufourcq, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, who is paying a working visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed aspects of the Romanian-French bilateral relations. Views were exchanged on issues on the current international situation, with emphasis on questions related to the halting of the arms race, to the nuclear disarmament in Europe first of all, for a successful finalization of the Madrid meeting, a peaceful settlement of interstate litigious issues, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. The interview proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DOBRIN MEETS CANADIAN MINISTER OF STATE

SDUF Activities Explained

AU021838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- Senator Hazen Robert Argue, Canadian minister of state now visiting Romania, was received by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council. On the occasion, the main activities and concerns of the SDUF were set forth and the wish was expressed to develop and diversify the relations of cooperation between Romania and Canada, the contribution the two countries can make to the consolidation of international peace, security and understanding.

Talks on Agricultural Cooperation

AU031312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1983 -- Aspects related to the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in agriculture and food industry were approached on September 3 during the interview between Marin Capisizu, minster secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, head of the Food Industry Department, and Senator Hazen Robert Argue, minister of state in the Canadian Government, now on a visit to Romania.

TUNISIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU051831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1983 -- A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Tunisia, led by Mahmoud Messaadi, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Bucharest on September 5 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. Upon arrival, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman.

Meets With Andrei

AU051855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1983 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, met a Tunisian parliamentary delegation led by Mahmoud Messaadi speaker of the House of Deputies, who are on a visit to Romania.

Problems were tackled regarding the development of Romanian-Tunisian relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural domains, just as aspects of the current international situation.

OPREA RECEIVES PRC MACHINERY CORPORATION OFFICIAL

AU031718 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received, on September 3, Rao Bim, chairman of China National Machinery Corporation. During the interview, aspects of the development of the Romanian-Chinese economic collaboration and cooperation, in machine-building in particular, were discussed.

CEAUSESCU GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051515 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Great Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

The 14th anniversary of the Revolution Day affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for success, progress, and well-being for the friendly Libyan people.

On this occasion, too, I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continuously develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Libyan peoples and of the cause of peace, independence, and security in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE, OTHERS VISIT TULCEA COUNTY

AU021856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1983 -- On September 2, in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again, during a new working visit to Tulcea County, with the inhabitants of that county. This dialogue which takes place a few days after the previous visit of the Romanian head of state to this part of the country, continues the analysis started with local party and state bodies, executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, with experts on the stage of fulfillment of the programme of integral arrangement and exploitation of the county at the mouth of the Danube, a programme which includes measures for the capitalization of that vast area in point of the vegetal and animal production, fish culture, forestry, reed growing and tourism and of the preservation of the environment.

In this new visit to Tulcea Municipality, the RCP general secretary is accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

LATEST REPORTS ON S. KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

Moscow Reaction Viewed

AU021502 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Details concerning the missing South Korean airliner are still not publicized in Moscow. Neither are harsh accusations by Western countries being answered. Here is a report by Radivoje Rabrenovice, our permanent correspondent in Moscow:

The brief information on the South Korean plane which has disappeared, issued by the official Soviet agency, gives only the fact that Soviet fighter planes intercepted a foreign plane in their airspace in the Far East. It fails even to mention that what was involved was an airliner which belonged to a South Korean air company. The announcement said that the plane violated Soviet airspace first over the Kamchatka Peninsula and then over Sakhalin Island. It was said that the plane had no navigation lights, that it failed to answer the calls by the Sovieter interceptors, or to contact the radio control.

No other fact has been announced in Moscow so far. Foreign observers have been told here only that no foreign plane has been either made to land or downed on Soviet territory. there are still no reports on world reaction, statements by American and West European officials are not carried, nor the fact that Washington has demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council because of this.

It is learned from foreign sources in Moscow that the American Government has sent an official demarche to the Soviet side and demanded an explanation for the air incident in the Far East. The Japanese Government, whose diplomatic mission in Moscow represents the interests of South Korea, has acted in a similar fashion. However, there has been no answer to American and Japanese demands so far.

Such Soviet reserve is being interpreted by foreign observers in different ways. Foreign observers seem to be apt to believe that Moscow knows much more than it has announced so far about the fate of the South Korean airliner.

Accusations 'Must Be Proved'

AU031520 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] There has been a fresh aggravation of Soviet-American relations. One of the possible responses by the United States to the South Korean airliner incident in the Soviet Far East could be a rejection of Yuriy Andropov's proposal to reduce the missile armaments in Europe. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Of all the truths that in the past 2 days were offered to the world public in connection with the incident involving the South Korean airliner in the Soviet Far East, only one is correct for the time being: The catastrophe of the Boeing 747 has dangerously shaken Soviet-American relations and has complicated even more the international situation, which is complicated anyhow. Everybody agrees -- both those who accuse and those who reject the accusation -- that the South Korean airliner violated Soviet airspace, that it flew in it for about 2.5 hours, and that Soviet fighters followed it all this time.

When it is a matter of the real causes of the Boeing 747 catastrophe, however, the assessments are completely contradictory.

The Soviet Union last night energetically denied that its fighters downed the South Korean airliner, but the United States, Japan, and the ROK continue to maintain the original judgment that it is an unprecedented act of violence. Like all the divisions between the two superpowers so far, this latest about the accident of the South Korean airliner has shaken the foundations on which world peace rests.

It is possible that the Boeing 747 pilot did not hear the warnings that he was in Soviet airspace, but it is equally possible that he did and that he did not heed them. This may be a moot point, but it is a fact beyond doubt that the crew of the airliner saw the Soviet fighters and their endeavors to escort the plane to the nearest airport. It is on this fact that TASS is basing its accusation that the South Korean plane was carrying out impermissible espionage activities and that the fingers for the United States are involved in all this. TASS in fact admits that Soviet fighters fired warning shots, but it does not accept the accusations that the plane was hit on that occasion. Thus, it is indeed impossible as yet to make up one's mind as to what is correct and what is not, and as regards the further development of the situation, there is time to arrive at the real truth -- of course under the assumption that everybody is equally interested in it.

The wreckage of the plane seems to have been found, and now one has to wait. Aggravating the crisis and drawing far-reaching conclusions not based on proven facts does not lead anywhere. On this occasion one should mention the recent incident off the Nicaraguan shore involving the Soviet merchant ship Aleksandr Ulyanov. Let us recall: U.S. warships stopped Soviet merchant ship and energetically requested that its captain provide information on the freight carried. The captain of the Soviet ship was wise enough -- although he had full right to do otherwise -- to obey the orders of the U.S. warship captain. It remains unclear what would have happened had he not done so, particularly since he had no guarantees that he would not be sunk. The ship, however, was in international waters.

Even worse things have happened in the world, and they happened recently: The downing of a Libyan airliner in broad daylight over the Sinai, or the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad. Both these misdeeds were perpetrated by Israel, but we do not remember any similar accusations as were uttered against the Soviet Union in the past 2 days.

True, we do not want in this way to mitigate the severity of the incident involving the South Korean airliner, but the condition is that the accusations must be proved. It would be extremely dangerous if the incident involving the South Korean airliner is used against the efforts invested toward overcoming the gap which divides the two superpowers, particularly in the field of nuclear arms reduction. Unfortunately, this could happen. Statesmanlike wisdom of the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union would fail the test if this danger is not checked.

New Statement Released

LD022358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow Sept 2 (TANJUG) -- In a new statement issued this evening, Friday, the Soviet Union categorically rejects the U.S. imputations that Soviet fighter planes have shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 and makes a counter-accusation claiming that the airliner was on a spying mission and that its deviation from course and entry into Soviet airspace were planned.

The C.I.A. had hoped that, 'under the guise of a civilian plane, it could achieve its espionage objectives unpunished,' the statement specifies.

Contrary to the previous statement issued yesterday evening, Thursday, the new statement on the incident gives more details and leaves no doubt that the Soviet side disposes of all important data regarding the flight of the airliner.

Although it continues to insist that Soviet airspace was violated by an 'unidentified aircraft,' Moscow further on in the text identifies the aircraft intercepted by Soviet fighters as a South Korean Boeing 747.

The statement claims that a Soviet fighter-plane fired 'warning shots with tracer shells.' However, it categorically refutes the charge that could a missile was shot at the airliner downing it. It indirectly suggests that the crash have occurred later and certainly outside Soviet borders beyond which the Soviet fighters did not go.

The statement cites that the South Korean airplane entered as deep as 500 km into Soviet Airspace flying for over two hours over Kamchatka, the Okhotsk Sea and Sakhalin Island.

The fact that the plane did not react to either ground signals or warnings from fighter planes and that it did not attempt to come into contact with the control tower is taken as a proof of its crew having been put in the know of the CIA-inspired spying task.

In asserting that there are more and more grounds that the airliner's itinerary and the character of its flight were not casual, Moscow claims that U.S. intelligence services kept following the plane's flight with utmost care all the way.

The question is being posed here of why the said services did not warn the airliner against its veering out of the international corridor and into the Soviet air space, if an ordinary flight of a civilian plane was involved.

In this statement, the leading Soviet circles voice their regrets and claims that this provocation was staged of set purpose so as to strain the international situation and vilify the Soviet Union and its policy.

Moscow expressed its compassion for the human lives lost in that incident, but found to blame for the tragedy those who had caused such losses of human lives consciously or out of a criminal overlook.

Further Information

LD031548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 3 Sep 83

["The USSR and the Tragic Incident of the Boeing 747: 'It Had To Happen Sometime...'" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Moscow 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- All the explanations of the Soviet Union concerning the causes and circumstances of the tragic incident involving a South Korean Boeing 747 boil down to one thing: A provocation by the United States that the USSR could not overlook. This is stated categorically and openly in the latest statement last night; it was maintained by the USSR representative in the debate at the United Nations; and Soviet citizens are being acquainted with this in detail in a broad action that began yesterday and that is occupying all lecturers, propagandists, and agitators at all levels. These explanations -- it is being learned -- are somewhat more substantive than the official statement and reveal that the "USSR had no alternative."

Moscow maintains officially as well that it is a question of a renewed attempt "to use a civilian airliner for special intelligence purposes."

As proof of this, Moscow cites the "behavior" of the Boeing 747 during its 2-hour flight over Soviet territory, about 500 km within it -- the territory -- as shown by a map published in today's PRAVDA with the international corridor for civilian flights drawn in and a line marking the flight path of the South Korean airliner. According to claims here, this path was "planned in advance" in Washington, at the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), in agreement with the South Korean intelligence service.

Adhering to the view that the Boeing 747 airliner remains an "unidentified plane" and that it remained as such throughout the time that it was located in Soviet airspace, Moscow now consents to identify it as the missing aircraft with 269 passengers, but disputes that the cause of its disappearance, or of the whole tragedy, was a missile fired by a Soviet fighter plane. Without going into details relating to the unidentified plane and what happened after "about 10 minutes" -- the time the Soviet radar screens continued to monitor the Boeing 747 after it left Soviet airspace -- Moscow insists on details of another kind.

The statement points out that this was not the first instance of a civilian aircraft straying from international flight paths and found deep within Soviet territory. It is claimed in concrete terms that cases of U.S. civilian planes "intentionally violating state borders" of the USSR "are far from being exceptional."

This has also happened in the Far East, Moscow maintained; and that on those occasions, the USSR "more than once lodged protests" with the United States. Now it is said that this tragic flight came after all the protests and warnings and that the Soviet Union could not accept further provocation.

Somebody has badly miscalculated -- it is asserted in Moscow. Officially, it is stated that U.S. calculations were based on the flight of the civilian airliner, with 269 passengers and members of the crew, being safe, despite the fact that it had "a special spying aim." In other words, the Soviet Air Force would not intervene precisely on account of such a large number of people because should it do so, the USSR would expose itself to terrible condemnation. A situation was created -- as is being explained here -- in which the lesser of the two evils had to be chosen: Either the CIA would achieve its goal or the USSR would receive condemnation if something happened to the airliner while being thwarted in carrying out this espionage task.

Well-informed sources in Moscow are confirming that in the internal propaganda campaign, the Soviet people are being acquainted with the circumstances of the incident and in this context, information is given that is absent in the official statement: the South Korean plane deviated from the corridor with the task of discovering the radar network on the Far Eastern coast of the USSR. This represents that "provocation" that the Soviet Union could not ignore. The Soviet people accept such an explanation -- in particular, the part that says that the calculation about carrying out such aims unhindered, is wrong, because "Soviet territory is inviolable" and this "the West must know."

From the Soviet point of view, he who defends himself cannot be blamed (including for the loss of human life), at least not as much as he -- that is the U.S. intelligence center or, Washington -- who risks and abuses the safety of innocent passengers to achieve his aims. Therefore, Moscow asserts that all U.S. statements are slanderous and that responsibility is borne by those who "consciously or due to a criminal oversight" caused the death of the Boeing passengers and crew and who "are now trying to use the incident for their dirty political aims."

What really happened to the South Korean plane has not yet been reported here.

It is extremely uncertain whether a new statement with fresh details, as is the case with the latest one, can be expected. However, the assessment of foreign observers is that by not having immediately presented to the world a complete report on the incident with details, which it had provided only 48 hours later, Moscow only made its position more difficult and diminished to a large extend the amount of trust in new reports, even if they should not be forthcoming.

UN Airliner Debate

LD032018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] We begin our bulletin with a report from the United Nations where at the Security Council many mutual accusations by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have been made regarding the tragic fate of the passengers of the South Korean plane. Let us listen to a report by TANJUG correspondent Rodoljab Bogojevic:

[Begin Bogojevic recording] In last night's debate in the Security Council representatives of both superpowers, with their accusations and counteraccusations, went far beyond the context of this incident which, regardless of its causes, cost so many innocent lives. Thus the American representative, in accusing Moscow of allegedly conscious and calculated murder, called into question the entire policy of the Soviet Union towards the world and towards its own peoples. The Soviet delegate replied with a counteraccusation: that the South Korean plane in question had been on an American spying mission, implying that the present American Administration had provoked this incident to justify its preparations for a nuclear war. In an atmosphere overheated by such serious charges, some countries which maintain that there can be no justification of any kind for the downing of passenger planes in peacetime objected to dragging this case into the orbit of the ideological confrontation between the East and the West. It was along this line that ideas were launched about carrying out an objective inquiry about the air incident in question with UN mediation. There was also an appeal to the Soviet Union to cooperate in this sincerely so that damage already inflicted on the international political climate will be reduced. [end recording]

Following this report from the United Nations, let us also listen to Moscow's latest attitudes to this event. A report by permanent TANJUG correspondent Banko Stosic:

[Begin Stosic recording] The tragic incident with the South Korean Boeing 747 plane has increased tension and raised the temperature even more in relations between the two superpowers. Accusations and counteraccusations follow one after the other instead of the true explanations owed to the whole world by all the participants in this tragic event. Declarations and statements still leave many questions open, thus demonstrating that bloc interests are the superpowers' primary concern. In its latest statement, the Soviet Union has accused the United States of having intentionally provoked the entire case with a spying action organized beforehand in the conviction that using a civilian airliner with innocent passengers would guarantee its success. Moscow states clearly that such actions cannot pass unhindered, but it continues -- though not directly -- with its assertion that the Boeing did not come to grief in Soviet airspace. On the contrary, it is asserted here that the South Korean plane had left Soviet airspace, after which it was monitored by ground radar equipment for 10 minutes and then disappeared. [end recording]

U.S.-USSR Dialogue 'To Continue'

LD032046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 3 Sep 83

["U.S.-Soviet Dialogue Continues" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, September 3 (TANJUG) -- Regardless of strong U.S. reaction to the South Korean plane incident in which Reagan himself was not very particular about his words, the negotiations between Washington and Moscow will certainly continue in a considerably gloomier and tenser atmosphere and with somewhat lesser changes of concrete and early results being reached.

This was confirmed today (Saturday) by sources close to the White House and the State Department. Nevertheless, they hinted that the incident should not halt or paralyze such important processes as the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

The negotiation dialogue continues this on three levels -- in Geneva, at the Shultz-Gromyko meeting, and through wheat deliveries to the Soviet Union -- exactly as it was foreseen before the Korean plane incident.

The TASS statements on the downing of the South Korean plane have been rejected in Washington as incomplete and inaccurate. It is alleged here that the plane was definitely not on a spying mission and that the Soviet pilot told his superiors that 'the target was hit and destroyed.' It is also alleged that there were no signs of the plane's being in trouble before it was hit, or that it crashed due to some other causes.

'Question of Responsibility'

LD052237 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpt] According to the West, USSR General Romanov is the officer who issued the direct order for a South Korean Boeing 747 to be downed, since all attempts by Soviet fighter planes to force it to land were unsuccessful. What are the latest interpretations by the Soviet side? Here is a report by TANJUG correspondent in Moscow, Branko Stosic:

Though the Soviet Union rejects such an accusation, the downing of the South Korean passenger airliner is no longer denied here. The dispute between the two superpowers is now reduced to the question of responsibility for this act, that is, for the loss of human lives, but this responsibility is not accepted by Moscow, just as Washington also rejects it. The fate of the unfortunate Boeing 747 is reduced in the Cold War rivalry to the old enigma -- what came first, the chicken or the egg? That is, to the question of whether it is the United States which is responsible in this concrete case, and which sent the passenger plane -- as asserted in Moscow -- on a spying mission, or the Soviet Union, which thwarted it.

This was also confirmed today by Soviet Colonel General Semen Romanov, chief of staff of the air defense units. He said that the interceptor plane which had tried to direct the Boeing toward the earth, did not know that he had before it a passenger plane. The general added that the passengers who had been killed were the victims of the Cold War waged by the White House. He described the American and Japanese flight control services which should have known that the plane had penetrated deep into Soviet territory and which should have warned it, as being responsible.

The Boeing 747 today claimed a fresh victim, in the form of the postponement of the Soviet-French diplomatic summit.

Andrey Gromyko, the head of Soviet diplomacy, is not going to Paris, as reported a week ago, and his dialogue with Claude Cheysson is being postponed until the results of the first meetingof the Soviet and American ministers, Shultz and Gromyko, in Madrid, the day after tomorrow, are known. Nothing of this has yet been reported in Moscow, but it is evident that it will not look sympathetically on this move by Paris, if the initiative to postpone the visit came from Paris.

FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival Noted

LD050955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- FRG President Carstens, accompanied by his wife and aides, arrived in Yugoslavia this morning on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The high-ranking visitor was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade Airport by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, who was accompanied by his wife prominent Yugoslav personalities, and representatives of sociopolitical life and the Yugoslav People's Army.

After the customary military honors, the high-ranking visitor from Bonn left with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, for Dedinje Palace, the FRG president's official residence during his stay in Belgrade.

Talks Held

LD051958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- The first part of the talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, who is paying an official visit to our country, ended at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening.

The agenda of today's exchange of views, which took place in a cordial and informal atmosphere, contained issues concerning relations between the two countries. As reported, both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations so far, not only between the governments of the two states but in the broad spectrum in which Yugoslav republics and provinces and West German lands, economic enterprises, social organizations, political parties, cities, sportsmen, and so forth, are participating.

President Carstens and President of the SFRY Presidency Spiljak stressed in particular that the positive development of relations between the two countrie is influenced by the large number of Yugoslav citizens who work in the FRG as well as by the large number of West German tourists who regularly visit our country.

At the beginning of today's talks, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, welcomed the visit by the FRG President Karl Carstens, the first such visit by a head of the West German state to Yugoslavia.

Responding to the welcome, the distinguished guest recalled the visit to the FRG by SFRY President Josip Broz Tito in 1974.

Carstens said that this official visit expresses the deep respect of the government of his country for Yugoslavia and its nonaligned policy.

Karl Carstens stressed in particular (?the significance) of the positive role played by the SFRY in the Nonaligned Movement, at the CSCE conference in Madrid, and at the UNCTAD session in Belgrade.

As the exchange of views continued, the West German side stressed its interest for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of industrial cooperation. As an example of good cooperation in this report the [word indistinct] in Sarajevo was mentioned.

The talks between the two statesmen also covered the subject of our people working in the FRG. Both sides confirmed the desire to keep improving their working conditions and their education. The president of the SFRY expressed the wish for the children of Yugoslav citizens to remain in contact with Yugoslavia and learn their mother-tounge. This was endorsed by the distinguished guest.

Karl Carstens said in this connection that our citizens in the FRG were treated as "co-citizens" and that they enjoy a high reputation among the German people.

In today's exchange of views, Mika Spiljak advocated the further expansion of cooperation as regards the prevention of terrorism against Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav citizens, which came from the FRG territory. Karl Carstens accepted this thesis in principle.

The top statesmen of the two countries also exchanged views on other bilateral issues.

Before the talks started today, FRG President Carstens handed SFRY Presidency President Mika Spiljak a document which attested that a modern apparatus for the treatment of rheumatism was to be presented as a gift to the Rheumatological Institute in Belgrade.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking government officials took part in the talks on the West German side; on the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, and others.

Ministers Mojsov and Genscher held a separate meeting before this evening's talks, at which international issues were discussed. It has been learned that in the course of these talks the hope was expressed that the incident with the South Korean plane would not have negative consequences for the current negotiations by the superpowers.

The talks between Spiljak and Carstens will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Spiljak Dinner Toast

LD060932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- An a formal dinner in honor of FRG President Karl Carstens, SFRY Presidency President Mika Spiljak gave a toast in which he said:

It gives me particular pleasure, Mr President, to be able to greet you as the first president of the FRG to visit the SFRY. This is so because it means that such visits are becoming a practice which is undeniably useful and because your visit, in a special sort of way, was prompted by what we are achieving in mutual cooperation. We highly appreciate your personal involvement in this.

We can so far be satisfied with the development of our relations for many reasons. The principles on which we base our relations have been widely affirmed: Equality, mutual respect, understanding, and trust. We can state with justification that in Europe today, and further afield, cooperation between our two countries can serve as an example of the irreplaceability of these principles in relations between countries, regardless of their social order, the degree of their development, or their international position. Nonaligned Socialist Yuguslavia attaches great importance to further developing such relations with your country.

We have achieved good results, especially in economic cooperation, which are encouraging. We proceed from the common conviction that fruitful and diversified cooperation between our two economies responds to the essential interests of both countries and contributes to cooperation on an equal basis and to understanding on our continent. This is yet another reason for neither side to stint efforts to form even more substantive and rich mutual relations. I would like to add here that we highly value your country's understanding and support for our economic stabilization measures.

A very important place in our relations belongs, of course, to the broad masses of our people -- both in your country where a large number of Yugoslavs live and work and here where a large number of tourists from your country come.

In other words, our bilateral relations are the object of constant mutual attention. This provides the certainty that we shall find ever better solutions to certain still unresolved issues between us, and ways for even broader and more successful cooperation.

As two European countries, we are also oriented toward the broadest cooperation at international level, even more so because this is the only sure way to achieve the most vital interests of mankind: lasting and genuine peace, security and general progress. This implies open dialogue which rests on mutual respect, respect for differences, and understanding. This is the kind of dialogue which creates and strengthens trust between countries and nations.

Trust and understanding are more necessary today than ever before. They are the precondition for real and universal detente. Without this, in this inter-dependent world, there can be no integral solution to the political or economic crisis. Threats to the freedom and independence of countries, the threat of using force, open interference, the arms race and other forms of rivalry for supremacy and influence are more and more frequent. Particularly alarming is that fact that there is no real progress in solving the acute problems of development. Europe, weighed down by uncertainties and the growing arsenals of all kinds of weapons, is seriously affected by unfavorable development in the world. So much of the most modern weaponary is concentrated here that we really do not need any more.

Yugoslavia belongs, by its position and by its policy, to the Nonaligned Movement. In the spirit of this policy, Yugoslavia is open to equitable cooperation with all factors in the world. In resolving international problems, both political and economic, we all have duties and responsibilities. Together with other nonaligned countries, we proceed from the conviction that the struggle to consolidate peace and security and for independent and free development and progress are the most important tasks. All countries must find common points of contact in these factors. We therefore welcome the efforts made by various quarters -- and the possibilities for your country too are significant in this -- in order to contribute to the relaxation of tension in the world through cooperation with countries with a different orientation in international relations.

Conditions in the world today are exceptionally complex. Nevertheless, they are not without encouraging sings. The sixth UNCTAD did not yield the results expected by developing countries. Nevertheless, the continuity of dialogue has been preserved and the need for dialogue in resolving problems of development has been confirmed.

Issues which concern all countries can best be resolved in a comprehensive manner -- within the UN framework. I am convinced that the participation of the greatest possible number of heads of state on government in the 38th Session of the General Assembly in New York could be very useful.

The significance of democratic dialogue and cooperation is also confirmed after 3 years of painstaking work at the CSCE in Madrid. Final agreement on the final document has been reached. This is a significant result of joint efforts to ensure continuity of the process begun in Helsinki. I believe that such efforts will also encourage the solution of other vital problems of international relations.

I hope the final document will also be formally adopted at the ministerial meeting, for which purpose both your esteemed minister of foreign affairs and our federal secretary will be leaving together before the end of your visit.

Allow me to stress on this occasion the conviction that your visit to Yugoslavia will be a fresh and significant contribution to the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG, both in the bilateral and international sphere.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER LEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

LD031826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Member of the supreme leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Commander-in-Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces Mustafa al-Kharrubi, talked today (Saturday) with Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic and Yugoslav Ambassador to Libya Vuko Dragasevic who, as members of the Yugoslav delegation attended the 4th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

In an extended cordial talk questions concerning bilateral relations and international issues of interest to the two friendly non-aligned countries were examined.

Earlier in the day, Kovacevic had an extensive and beneficial talk with his partner co-president of the mixed Yugoslav-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Libyan Secretary for Planning Fawzi al-Shakshuki. During the talk, the state of economic relations between the two countries and possibilities for their further promotion were examined.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN MINISTER VISITS -- Seid Maglajilija, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina, yesterday received Mohamed Kortebi, Algerian minister of public works, who is on a working visit to this republic. During his 3-day visit, Minister Kortebi visited several work organizations and Pocitelj, Mostar, Jablanica, and Sarejevo. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 83 p 7 AU]

IRAQI MINISTER VISITS -- Dr Djordje Jakovljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection, yesterday had talks with Dr Sadiq Hamid 'Allush, minister of health of the Republic of Iraq. The two officials agreed on further cooperation of the two countries in the field of health, medical science, and pharmaceutics. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug,83 p 7 AU]